

The Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1835.

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(IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS, RESOLVES, PUBLIC
TREATIES, &c. OF THE UNION, ARE PUBLISHED
BY AUTHORITY.)

TERMS, Two Dollars per annum, payable
half-yearly in advance, or \$2 25 at the ex-
piration of the year.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements, (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous to
insertion.
No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis-
cretion of the Editors) until arrearages are
paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office
only, carriers not being allowed to dispose
of them.

NEW GOODS,
J. & J. HORSWELL,
ARE THIS DAY OPENING.
A HANDSOME Assortment of Staple
and Fancy DRY GOODS, to which
the attention of the Ladies is respectfully
invited.
Newport, May 23.

A VERY desirable Article for MOURN-
ING DRESSES, so difficult to pro-
cure—said to sell well—are selling off
fast, from the Store of
Tilley & Hazard,
May 23, 1835.

H. SESSIONS has just received
B. Broadcloths, Cassimeres and
Vestings, and a great variety of GOODS
for summer wear.
Newport, April 18.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PRO-
VIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY SESSION, 1835.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and
by the authority thereof it is enacted, That
Public Notaries shall have as full power to take
acknowledgements of Deeds and other instru-
ments, as Justices of the Peace and other offi-
cers now authorized by law.
True Copy—Witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

DANCING.

Mons. LANNAY begs to announce
his intended return to Newport, the lat-
ter end of June, for the purpose of giving In-
struction in the Art of DANCING, and sub-
mits to those Parents who kindly patronized
him last Summer, and to the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Newport, the following list of Fash-
ionable Dances, which he proposes to introduce
viz.—The Masurka—Waltzing—Gallopade—
Quadrilles—and the New Hopser Waltz, so
much admired.—Also, An entire New Waltz
Cotillon, besides Cotillon and Fancy Dances.
Newport, May 23.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appoint-
ed by the Court of Probate for the town of
Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the Creditors against the
Estate of

RICHARD SHERMAN,
late of Portsmouth, dec. re. reelected insolvent,
herby give notice, that six months from the
date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring
in and prove their respective claims, and that
we will attend at our respective places of abode
for purpose of receiving and examining said
claims—and that we will meet on Saturday,
the 7th of Nov. next, at the House of Joseph
Childs, at 2 o'clock p. m. for our final meeting.
JOSEPH CHILDS, } Commis'rs.
WILLIAM ALMY, }
JOHN MCORRIE. }
All persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
LEVI SHERMAN, } Adm'rs.
STEPHEN THOMAS, }
Portsmouth, May 11, 1835.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed
by the Court of Probate for the town of
Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and ex-
amine the claims of the Creditors against the
Estate of

ELIZABETH FAULKNER,
late of Portsmouth, widow, dec. represented
insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months
from the date hereof are allowed the creditors
to bring in and prove their respective claims,
and that we will receive them at our respective
dwellings, and will hold our final meeting at the
Inn of Oliver D. Greene, in Portsmouth, on
Saturday, Nov. 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOSEPH CHILDS, } Commis'rs.
JOHN CORY, }
WM. E. COOK. }
All persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
GEORGE FAULKNER, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, May 12, 1835.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly qualifi-
ed to act as Executors to the last Will
and Testament of
ABIGAIL ROBINSON,
late of Newport, dec. hereby give notice to all
persons having claims against said Estate, to
present them for settlement, and all indebted,
are requested to make immediate payment.
WM. S. NICHOLS, Executor.
MARY WILLIAMS, Executrix
Newport, April 9.

REMOVAL.
P. A. POTTER,
Informs his Customers and the Public,
THAT he has removed on Cheap-side,
next door north of N. SWEET'S,
where he offers a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS, &c.
He also invites the public to give him a
call, and examine for themselves, as he
gives as large bundles for little money, as
any of his neighbours.
Newport, May 16.

FRESH BEEF.
SEALED Proposals for supplying the Troops
at Fort-Wolcott with FRESH BEEF for
One Year, commencing on the 1st day of June,
1835, and ending on the 31st day of May, 1836,
will be received by the Subscriber until the
25th May inst. when at 2 o'clock p. m. they
will be opened.
The Beef to be of a good and wholesome
quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion
of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded.)
The days of issue, and the probable quantity
of Beef required, and the terms and conditions
of the contract, can be ascertained on applica-
tion to the subscriber at Fort-Wolcott.
R. D. A. WADE,
1st Lieut. 3d Art. A. C. S.
Fort-Wolcott, May 15, 1835.

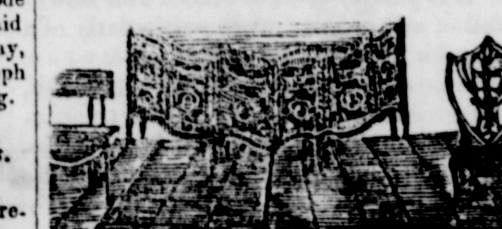
WOOD.
SEALED Proposals will be received by the
Subscriber, until the 21st June next, for
supplying WOOD to the U. S. Troops in the
Harbor of Newport, not exceeding Three
Hundred Cords, to be delivered at such times,
and in such quantities as the Acting Assistant
Quartermaster may direct. The whole to be
sound merchantable Oak Wood measuring 128
cubic feet to the Cord.
Bonds will be required for the faithful per-
formance of the Contract, supported by two
good and sufficient sureties.
R. D. A. WADE,
1st Lieut. 3d Art. A. C. S. Master.
Fort-Wolcott, May 15, 1835.

**Office of the N. York, Providence
& Boston Railroad Company.**
NEW-YORK, 4th May, 1835.

At a Meeting of the Board of Direc-
tors, an Instalment of TEN DOLLARS
on each Share, was laid upon the Capital
Stock of this Company, payable at the
Office, No. 177, Pearl-street, on the 1st
day of June next.—The transfer books
will be closed from the 28th May, to the
1st June inclusive.
JOHN S. CRARY, Pres. & Treas'r.

**JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT STORE OF
M. HALL,**
No. 105, THAMES-STREET.
4000 lbs. Coffee; 50 chests Tea
2000 lbs. Boston and New-York Hams
first quality; a lot of choice smoked Beef;
2000 lbs. western cheese; 10 bbls. sperm
Oil; a large quantity of live geese Fea-
thers; together with a general assortment
of Groceries, at wholesale and retail.
Newport, March 28.

Fashions! Fashions!! Fashions!!!
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW-York and Philadelphia Fashions
for the Spring and Summer, 1835.
—ALSO, Clothing, Cloths, Vestings,
Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. which
will be disposed of at reduced prices for
Cash.
JOSHUA WILBOUR.
Newport, April 25.



FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.
THE Subscribers offer for sale, at their
Ware-Room in Church-street, a
general assortment of CABINET FUR-
NITURE, among which may be found,
much to please, whether chosen for use,
or for fashion's sake.—Also, A variety of
CHAIRS of the latest patterns, consisting
of fancy, imitation maple, half grecian,
do. with cane, rush, wood seats, second
in quality to none in market.—Purchasers
are invited to examine for themselves.
W. A. & D. M. COGGESHALL.
Newport, May 23.

DR. W. R. WELLS,
RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that he
has taken an Office, No. 89, Thames-
Street, (up-stairs,) directly over Wm.
B. & E. J. Swan's Store, where he will
be happy to attend to calls in his profes-
sion.
Newport, Feb. 21.

FAIRBANK'S Patent BALANCES
THE Public are respectfully inform-
ed, that one of Fairbank's Patent
Balances, is now in operation in front of
A. Winslow's Blacksmith's shop; it has
been recently sealed according to the late
law of this State, and Hay and other
heavy articles will be weighed by
H. T. WINSLOW, Agent.
Newport, May 9.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
APRIL 18th.
William C. Cozzens, & Co.
HAVE the pleasure to inform their Customers
and the Public, that they have just Opened
40 PACKAGES
OF FRESH DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.
And are now ready to offer them at Wholesale
or Retail, on the lowest and most accom-
modating terms.—Among them are:

BLACK, blue, brown, olive & mixed
Broadcloths; do. do. do. Cassimeres,
Super English double mill'd Do.
Light and dark assorted Vestings,
5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4 & 5-4 black and blue black
Silks, for dresses, of various styles.
All colors Gros de Naples,
Super black French Bombazine.
Do. green do. do.
3 & 4-4 London Prints and Cambrics,
4-4 fine fig'd French Do.
Extra qualities linen Damask, and damask ta-
ble cloth patterns.
6 7 & 8-4 crimson, scarlet, green and salmon
worsted table covers; very elegant blue
woolen table and piano covers.
Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs.; ribbons, &c. &c.
ALSO, 20 Pieces of fine and superfine ingrain
and damask Venetian CARPETS, of the
best quality and newest Spring patterns.
Damask Venetian and striped stair do.
Brussels, Wilton, and tufted Hearth Rugs;
canvass carpetings, bocking, druggetts, &c.
LIKEWISE,
10 pieces 4-4 Canton straw matting,
10 " 5-4 do do do.
10 " 6-4 do do do.

**SATIN BEAVER
HATS.**
JUST Opened, a splendid Assortment
of superfine SATIN BEAVER
HATS, of the latest New-York and Lon-
don style. Warranted Fur bodies, and
equal to any in this State.—For sale by
P. A. POTTER.
Newport, May 9.

H SESSIONS
HAS received this day, a handsome
Assortment of Spring and Summer
GOODS, amongst which are:—Elegant
Ginghams and Calicoes; sewing silk,
crape and gauze Hdkfs. and Shawls;
French muslins, small figures; muslin
edgings, Brillantines, &c. &c.

SILK & WOOLLEN DYER.
THE Subscriber would in form his Friends
and the public generally, that he has
taken the shop recently occupied by Messrs
B. & J. G. Weaver, a few doors east of Mr.
Green Burrough's store, where he intends to
devote his whole time and attention to the
dyeing of silk and woollen goods, and articles
of wearing apparel, &c. &c.—He pledges him-
self to execute all orders in the line of his busi-
ness with promptness, and in a style of work-
manship that cannot fail to give perfect satis-
faction.
WM. A. THURSTON
Newport, May 2.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, May 5, 1835.
UPON the complaint and petition of ANN C.
KLEY, one of the heirs at law of Edward
L. Moses, late of Newport, dec. for the removal
of Samuel Moses, by this Court heretofore ap-
pointed Administrator on the Estate of said
Edward L. Moses, and for the appointment of
some other suitable person as Administrator on
said Estate.—It is Ordered, That said Petition
be received, and that the Petitioner cause said
Samuel Moses to be served with a copy of said
petition, and to be notified to appear before this
Court, on the first Monday in June next, at 9
o'clock a. m. at the State-House in Newport, if
he shall see fit, to answer said complaint, and
that she also cause all persons interested in said
Estate, to be notified of the pendency and pray-
er said petition, by publishing a copy of this de-
cree three several times in the Newport Mer-
cury, to all persons interested to ap-
pear at said time and place, and be heard.
A True Copy—Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk
Court of Probate, Clerk's Office, Newport,
May 13, 1835.

THE Administrator with the Will annexed,
on the Estate of Capt. JOHN CONGDON
late of Newport, mariner, dec. has lodged his
first Account of Administration on said Estate,
in this Office.—Notice is hereby given, that the
same will be taken into consideration for settle-
ment and allowance, at a Court of Probate to
be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the
first Monday in June next, at 9 o'clock a. m.
and all persons interested in said Estate, may
appear at said time and place, and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Jamestown, May 11, 1835.
HEREAS the Administration Account
of ROBERT H. WEEDEN, on the Estate of
SARAH FOWLER, late of Jamestown, dec.
was presented for examination and allowance.
It is ordered, that said Account be received,
and the consideration thereof referred to a
Court of Probate, to be holden at the middle
School-House on the first Monday in August
next, and that previous notice be given,
by publishing a copy of this order three several
times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons
interested, to appear at said time and place, and
be heard.
By Order,
JOHN REMINGTON, Probate Clerk.

BLAZING STAR.
THE thorough-bred
Horse **BLAZING
STAR**, will stand the en-
suing Season at the stable
of the Subscriber, on the Baker Farm, in
Middletown.—This fine Horse is 3 years
old, 15 hands high, a bright chestnut color,
and in appearance and movement is equal
to any horse of his age.
TIMOTHY COOK.
Middletown, R. I. May 15.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.
ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.
White-Hall, on Rhode-Island.
From a letter which appeared a few
weeks since in one of the New-York pa-
pers, it seems that there is a disposition
manifested, to destroy one of the most
pleasing monuments of the last century,
the house of the celebrated DEAN BERKE-
LEY, the friend and patron of Rhode-
Island.—The House, as every one con-
nected with Newport knows, is situated
about two miles from the State-House.
A spot endeared by such a man, of whom
Pope said,
"To Berkeley every virtue from Heaven,"
and the house where such a man lived and
wrote, are connected with more pleasing
remembrances of past history, and more
delightful associations of the olden time,
than almost any other place in the coun-
try, and as such, the house ought to be
prevented from falling to decay. For it
certainly ought to be the aim of every
country, and every body of men, to pre-
serve from oblivion the monuments of
those who have conferred benefits on the
human race. If the good man's epitaph
is written in water, what example is left
to excite the youth of succeeding ages to
emulation. The Hospital and Alms-
house which benevolence has founded for
the relief of misery and wretchedness,
are fitting monuments for the rich and
affluent. Though storied urn or animated
bust cannot call back the fleeting breath,
they bring to remembrance the hero or
the patriot at times when their deeds and
their virtues lie neglected in the records
of the historian or the annalist. The
obelisk and column often recount the
fame of the warrior in language more sig-
nificant than the speech of man, and point
back to the field of glory when no other
memento would remind us of the deeds
of valour done. All ages, and all coun-
tries have endeavoured to perpetuate the
memory of the eventful periods of their
history, by some public token that would
hand down to remote generations the
scenes of their deliverance, and their
achievements. The heaps of stones at-
tested the care that Divine Providence
manifested towards the children of Israel;
the rude caves, the wanderings of the
northern hordes of Europe; and the mag-
nificent temples, adorned with sculpture
and breathing statues, signalized the splen-
dors and triumphs of the classical ages
of Greece and Rome. Even modern na-
tions have not neglected by the erection
of suitable monuments, to testify their
admiration of virtue and genius. Marble
tablets, pious shrines, splendid tombs, sym-
bolical emblems, appropriate statues, and
other devices throughout the civilized
world, abundantly testify the admiration
of posterity for departed worth. Such a
mode of handing down, in a manner that
may be felt, the deeds and actions of the
wise, the good, and the virtuous, is too
apparent to require comment. The very
mention of the Pyramids of Egypt, the
arch of Titus, or the monument in Lon-
don, makes the mind instantly recur to the
history of a wonder-working people, now
mouldering beneath their own monuments,
the prophetic conquest of a Roman Em-
peror, or the awful destruction of a mighty
city. So great has been the passion for
preserving every relic that is connected
with the history of the past, or the mem-
ory of departed genius, that a value has
been imparted to every article, however
insignificant, or intrinsically worthless,
that may have once belonged to those
who have benefitted, delighted or enlight-
ened mankind. Such are fit objects to
enrich museums, to attract the attention
of the traveller, and gratify the curiosity
of the pilgrim and devotee of science.—
What can tend more to excite the admi-
ration of every one, than the relics of by-
gone ages, or what can prove more clear-
ly than their preservation, the veneration
of a country for its worthies.

Such being the feelings which have
predominated in all countries where civil-
ization and literature have prevailed, what
must be the regret of every lover of sci-
ence, of every friend of humanity, and
every admirer of letters, to learn from a
communication by Dr. Francis, in the let-
ter above alluded to, that it is intended to
pull down the house formerly built by the
talented, benevolent and exemplary Dean
Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne;
a man who by his learning, influence, taste
and liberality, stands first on the roll of
fame among those who have visited these
shores, for the purpose of doing good.—
When we look at the character of this
eminent prelate, and consider the immense
benefits which have resulted from his
energy and example, we cannot but venerate
his memory. Had it not been for
Dr. Berkeley, the latest sparks of genius
which existed in West and Copely might
have lain dormant. It is to be known,
that when Dr. Berkeley arrived in New-
port, he was attended by a number of liter-
ary men, whom he had selected for pro-
fessors in the College of Arts & Sciences
he had contemplated establishing in Ber-
muda. Among these gentlemen, was
Smibert, an artist of some eminence from
Edinburgh. Smibert was possessed of

some choice paintings by the Italian mas-
ters; one of these pictures was seen by
West, and a young man of Boston named
Copely, who both copied it so success-
fully, that they were fired with the am-
bition of going to England. The conse-
quence is well-known; West, after study-
ing Italy, became historical painter to his
Majesty George III. and was elected
President of the Royal Academy, and
Copely was knighted, and his son, Lord
Lyndhurst, is now lord chancellor of Eng-
land.
Berkeley, affluent and generous, widely
diffused around him those blessings he
enjoyed; fond of literature, he animated
and encouraged kindred spirits, by form-
ing in Newport a society, in 1730, for the
discussion of subjects connected with
knowledge and virtue. This Society
counted among its members, Judge Scott,
uncle to the late Sir Walter Scott. It
went on prosperously, and collected a
large number of books; at length it was
joined by Mr. Redwood, who gave the
sum of £500 sterling, to increase its pur-
chases, on condition that the Society
would build a suitable house for their re-
ception. Such is the history of the origin
of the *Redwood Library*, which was in-
corporated by charter in 1747. A fine
toned organ, sent from England in 1733,
and which is still used in Trinity Church,
Newport, was another magnificent gift of
this dignitary of the Church. Nor did
he confine his liberality to the immediate
neighborhood of his residence. The cata-
logue of the Harvard University acknow-
ledges his donations. To Yale College
he presented 880 vols. of valuable books,
in addition to which he settled 100 ounces
of silver annually, to be distributed in
three portions, for the best compositions
in the Latin and Greek languages. This
sum is the product of an estate he pur-
chased, and on which he resided, where
he built a substantial and elegant man-
sion, called *Whitehall*, after the name of
the palace which was the town residence
of the Archbishops of England, until the
reign of Henry 8th, when it became a
royal palace for the kings of England.—
The house of Dr. Berkeley appears to
have suffered more from neglect, and the
rude hand of man, than from age; though
it is yet by judicious repairs, capable of
long resisting the devastations of time.
The portico which once adorned the en-
trance, has been inconsiderately removed,
and now as Dr. Francis has stated, it is
contemplated to take down the whole
fabric. Let us hope, however, for the
respect that is due to all time has hallow-
ed, that such is not to be the case; surely
no such ruthless spirit exists as that of
sweeping away those endearing mementos
that antiquity is beginning to mellow
with its mouldering touch. In crowded
cities, the march of improvement may
trample on those things which impede its
progress; but no such necessity in the
present instance can demand the sacrifice.
As a matter of policy, a charge so sacred
should be religiously preserved. What
inducement to the wealthy and well dis-
posed of the present day, to endow insti-
tutions, if they beheld those of their pre-
decessors, recklessly suffered to decay,
or to be indiscreetly removed. It ought
to be the maxim of every public bodies
that are entrusted with the benefactions of
those who are now no more, to preserve,
and not to destroy; for though a modern
house might serve all the domestic pur-
poses of the present one, yet it could never,
in the eyes of the antiquarian, the
scholar, or the traveller, possess the same
interest that is attached to the original.—
Such spots are like the passes in the De-
sert, a resting place delightful to look up-
on; destroy them, and the country ap-
pears a complete wilderness, from which
the stranger and the traveller can derive
no more instruction than he would by
looking over the uninteresting leaves of a
blank book.

[Translated from the French, for the
Boston Journal.]

He is so Amiable.

A beautiful girl, gay, lively, and agree-
able, was wedded to a man of a clumsy
figure, coarse features, and a stupid look-
ing physiognomy. A kind friend said to
her one day, "My dear Julia, how came you
to marry that man?"
"The question is a natural one. My
husband, I confess, is not graceful in his
appearance, nor attractive in his conver-
sation. But he is so amiable! And good-
ness, although less fascinating than beauty
or wit, will please equally at least, and it
is certainly more durable. We often see
objects, which appear repulsive at first,
but if we see them every day, we become
accustomed to them, and at length not
only view them without aversion, but with
feelings of attachment.—The impression
which goodness makes on the heart is
gradual; but it remains forever. Listen,
and I will tell you how I came to marry
my husband.
"I was quite young when he was in-
troduced for the first time into the house
of my parents. He was awkward in his
manner, uncouth in his appearance, and
my companions used often to ridicule him,

and I confess I was frequently tempted
to join them; but was restrained by my
mother, who used to say to me in a low
voice, "He is so amiable!" And then it
occurred to me that he was always kind
and obliging; and whenever our villagers
assembled together at our fetes and dances,
he was always at the disposal of the mis-
tress of the house, and was profuse in his
attentions to those whose age or ugliness
caused them to be neglected.—Others
laughed at his singularity in this respect,
but I whispered to myself, "He is so
amiable."

"One morning my mother called me
to her boudoir, and told me that the young
man who is now my husband, had made
application for my hand. I was not sur-
prised at this, for I already suspected that
he regarded me with an eye of affection.
I was now placed in a dilemma, and hard-
ly knew how to act. When I recollected
his ill-favored look and his awkwardness,
I was on the point of saying, "I will not
wed him," and I blushed for him, which
is a strong proof that I even then felt in-
terested in him; but when I recalled the
many excellent traits in his character,
and dwelt on his benevolent and good ac-
tions, I dismissed the idea of banishing
him from my presence. I could not re-
solve to afflict him, and I whispered to
myself, "He is so amiable!"

"He continued to visit me, encouraged
by my parents, and cheered by my smiles.
My other admirers one by one, left me.
but I did not regret their absence. I re-
peated the expression, "He is so amiable,"
so often that it seemed to me to carry
the same meaning as "He is so hand-
some." I loved him, and took him as my
husband.

"Since then I have not only been re-
signed to my fate, but happy. My hus-
band loves me devotedly, and how can I
help loving him, "He is so amiable."
There is something exceedingly touch-
ing in this love which beauty enters into
for goodness, and there is no longer a
doubt that some women love from a feel-
ing of benevolence or tender compassion,
regulated by reason. Such an affection
will know no change. It has a firm basis,
and will endure through life.

Jokes, good, bad and indifferent, are
circulating through the newspapers at the
expense of Phrenology. The annexed
is one of the good. Phrenology is a sub-
ject of which it is particularly easy to get
a smattering wherewith to impose upon
the ignorant and weak-minded. Dr.
Spurzheim, who devoted a powerful mind
for years to the study of it, refused to make
catological examinations for the pur-
pose of deducing the characters of individ-
uals for their gratification or conviction.
And yet he could do it with unerring suc-
cess,—a success which can only be re-
ached through long experience and study
with the aid of a mind of more than or-
dinary clearness and metaphysical acute-
ness.

There is a newspaper war raging at
Rochester between Professor Sim and
Dr. Kelsy, the former a lecturer on
Phrenology, and the latter an unbeliever
in that science. The controversy grew
out of a hoax played off upon the pro-
fessor by the Doctor, who induced some
respectable young men to be locked up in
jail and submit their heads to a phrenolog-
ical examination, as convicts. The
Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally
bumps upon the heads of these construc-
tive criminals. The Doctor therefore, is
likely to get the best of the controversy.
But the professor revenges himself by in-
sisting that some of the amateur criminals
may yet find themselves in jail when it
will not be so convenient for them to es-
cape.—*Albany Journal.*

EFFECTS OF TRUTH TELLING.—We
once heard the editor of a daily Journal
say, that he had never told a wholesome
truth in his paper that did not cost him
eight dollars. If he attacked a corpora-
tion, some one of its directors would fa-
vor him with a laconic note to the fol-
lowing purport—"Stop my paper." If
he spoke of a corporation some enemy to
corporations would imitate the example,
and send him word, "stop my paper." If
he said a word that squinted at favouring
the abolition cause, he would hear "stop
my paper" some member of the coloniza-
tion society, and if he whispered a word
against it, he would hear the same thing
from somebody on the opposite side.—
Newburyport Herald.

The Alabama papers are urging with
becoming earnestness, the importance of
a Rail Road from the Tennessee Valley
to some point on the navigable waters of
Mobile Bay.
Unladylike, therefore ungallant.—A re-
ward is offered in the Lowell Journal for
the apprehension of a Lady who has stolen
a horse and chaise. She hired it to go
to Andover, and has not since been heard
of.—[*Boston Post.*]

Miss Reed's Book of Six months in a
Convent has passed through six editions,
and 38,675 copies have been sold!

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 25.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, arrived during the last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th of April ult. Ample supplies of foreign journals to the latest date, have been received per this conveyance, by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser. An abridgement of all such matters as are of interest to the American reader, will be found below. And first of

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY.

It will be seen by the annexed account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, that that body has pronounced judgment upon the sophistry of M. Berryer, on the subject of the American Indemnity, by a vote in its favor, carried by the overwhelming majority of 152, in an assembly of 426 members—the majority being upwards of an hundred more than Ministers had at first ventured to count upon. In the Commercial of yesterday, the debates of the Chambers were brought down to the close of the sitting on the 10th of April. On the 17th, M. Mauguin, whose political principles have lately become a question with the Parisians, was the principal speaker against the claims, and he produced a little sensation in the Chamber, by the following statement:—

"A person writes to M. Mauguin, that if he will examine the original papers produced in support of the American claims it will be easy for him to discover in it a falsification, there is in the texture of the paper itself a date subsequent to the date of the statement. It was this strange discovery which induced M. de Polignac to reject a claim which was evidently stamped with fraud."

It was said in the Chamber, that the letter read by M. Mauguin, and of which this is the substance, was from Prince Polignac. M. Mauguin requested to have the original documents in question laid before the Chamber, but the Minister asserted that they were not in existence. Thus the accusation of fraud, according to the French journalist, is made and not rebutted. The accusation, however, seems not to have made a great impression on the Chamber, for it voted against M. Bignon's amendment to reduce the indemnity one-half. The ballot was taken with unusual solemnity, and 270 voted against, and 156 for, M. Bignon. This vote assured the government that the disposition of the Chamber was much more favorable than it had dared to hope. On the 18th the debate was resumed and brought to a close. Two amendments were proposed, one by M. Legrand to the effect, "That the sum of 25,000,000, shall not be paid until France has received satisfactory explanations on the part of the American Government relative to the President's message;" and another by M. Isambert to this effect:—"The money to be paid to America shall be included in the budget, and paid without interest in six separate payments; the first commencing in the year 1836, and the last in the year 1841"—both of which were rejected by decisive majorities. It will be seen, however, that an amendment was adopted, on motion of Gen. Valaze, requiring that the money shall not be paid until France obtains a satisfactory explanation from the President for the language he thought proper to adopt towards the Government, which will prevent the payment of any part of the indemnity until after the meeting of the next Congress; but as the interest will be constantly accruing, this delay is of no moment. The required explanation will doubtless be forthcoming in due season—and all will then be well.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—APRIL 18.

The order of the day was the discussion on the articles of the bill relative to the American claim.—The first article is as follows:—

"The MINISTER OF FINANCE is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st and 2d articles of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d February, 1832, and according to the terms of which the sum of 25 millions of francs is to be paid by France."

M. Isambert said, that at a moment when the Chamber seemed resolved to vote the 25 millions demanded by America a serious question was presented for consideration—the question relative to the interest of the money, about which nothing had been said in the Government bill this year, but to which the amendment of the Committee specially referred. Here the interruptions of the members of the centre became so clamorous that the Hon. Deputy's voice was nearly inaudible in the gallery. The President's bell, though handled with tolerable energy, and dexterity, was, for a length of time rung without effect. We were only enabled to catch a few disjointed sentences, by which it appeared that the Hon. Deputy argued against the payment of interest of any kind; and contended that a treaty passed with a Constitutional Nation could be put in force only after it had received the sanction of the Chambers. This fact he thought, could not have escaped the attention of the Americans themselves. In conclusion, he proposed the following as an amendment to the 1st article of the Bill:—

"The Minister of Finance is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st article of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States

and according to which the sum of 25 millions is to be paid by France. The above sum shall be carried to the budget of the State, and paid, without interest, in six successive instalments, for each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841."

M. Charamaule said that the intention of the Hon. Deputy who had just sat down, was evidently to propose the suppression of the interest granted by the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the Government; or in other words, to declare his opinion, that the interest became due only from the day on which the Chamber might pass a vote in favor of the Bill. He (M. Charamaule) therefore proposed the following as a sub-amendment to that of M. Isambert:—"The sums shall bear interest only from the date of the promulgation of the present law."—The Hon. Deputy added that he proposed his amendment through a feeling of respect for the prerogative of the Chamber.—Hear!—Hear!

M. Isambert agreed to M. Charamaule's amendment.

The PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (the Duke de Broglie) said that the amendments, of Messrs. Isambert and Charamaule would have the effect of annulling one of the articles of the treaty—in fact the entire treaty—and of forcing Government to make another.—The first amendment he considered tantamount to the pure and simple rejection of the Bill, and he thought that by adopting the second, the Chamber would exceed its powers.—Murmurs from the extremities.—For these reasons Government could admit neither of the amendments proposed.

M. Charamaule conceived that the objection urged by the President of the Council had been presented too late, as M. Bignon's amendment, which was also calculated to do away with the treaty, had been discussed. He M. Charamaule contended that the treaty could be definitively only after the vote of the Chambers—that the French Government could treat only conditionally—and that the negotiations into which it might enter, could be ratified only by the Chambers. From the date of the ratification, and from that alone, France could acknowledge the debt and pay interest on it.—M. Charamaule's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected. The President next read an amendment of M. Leyraud, who proposed that the following words should be added to the first article of the Bill:—

"The payment of the 25,000,000 shall take place only after the Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated 2d December, 1834—and after such explanations shall have been officially published."

The President likewise read an amendment proposed by Gen. Valaze, and which he remarked, was nearly similar to that of M. Leyraud, Gen. Valaze's amendment was to the effect that:—

"The payments to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill, shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834."

M. Leyraud remarked that the difference between his amendment and that of Gen. Valaze was, that the former bore upon the 1st article of the Bill, and the latter upon the 4th. He considered it unnecessary to dwell at any length upon his own document, as the spirit and meaning of it must be evident.—The offensive language of the President of the United States had been published throughout all Europe, and the insulted dignity of France required satisfactory explanations.

M. Odillon Barrot observed, that the authority of Gen. Lafayette might be invoked on a question of principle, but not a pecuniary question.

M. de Bance thought it contrary to the dignity of the Chamber to vote the 25 millions before satisfactory explanations had been given by the government of the United States. He wished to know if it was true that one of Mr. Livingston's letters to his Government contained the following passage:—"The Bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers; I think the President ought in his Message to speak out, and boldly." Was it true that Mr. Livingston had written those words?

The President of the Council, with great warmth: "No, it is not true."

M. Salverie: "Only read the letters."

The President of the Council: "I deny the fact." Murmurs.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the ensemble of the Bill. The following was the result: Number of votes, 426; absolute majority, 214; for the Bill, 289; against it, 137.

The Bill was accordingly adopted.—The announcement to that effect from the President occasioned considerable sensation and tumult. Adjourned at six o'clock.

A correspondent of the London Courier makes the following remark upon the result:—

"Not the least valuable feature in this vote, is the evidence it affords of the decaying influence of party—for no effort has been left untried to make the question a mere party trial. Hence the outcry from the organs of opposition against 'an un-national Chamber,' who have betrayed the honor of their country—that is to say, who have not provoked a war, in order to avoid the payment of a just and acknowledged debt."

The Journal des Debates approves Gen. Valaze's amendment, which reconciles the interests of the national dignity with those of justice.

"As we owe, we pay; but as the payment has been demanded in language wanting in measure, before payment, we require that the national dignity should be

satisfied. This is a proceeding at once just and noble; it is the proceeding of a great nation, as much above threats as above the idea of taking advantage of an insult to declare itself free from all debt. Mr. Livingston, with all his legislation, was to quit France if the bill was not adopted. It has been adopted; and it is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his Government of the account of all that has passed here, in order not to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published."

It is probable, also, that the American Government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor, after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate. We do not blame the American Government for having given so complete and so prompt a publicity to Mr. Livingston's letters; perhaps it was demanded by the forms and practice of her institutions; but such publicity must often have the effect of sacrificing individual negotiators, it being impossible to require that the negotiator who has spoken publicly ill of the country to which he is accredited should continue to be well received by the people he has offended. These are the reasons which induce us to look upon the longer stay of Mr. Livingston in Paris as very difficult and his return very uncertain."

LONDON, April 25.—On Monday, 20th, the House of Commons adjourned to May 12. The following appointments have been made:

Not in the Cabinet: Lord Brougham, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords; Sir Charles Pepys and Sir J. Shadwell, Commissioners of the Great Seal; Marquis of Conyngham, Postmaster General; Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir G. Grey, Chief Secretary of Ireland; Lord Plunket, Chancellor of Ireland; Sir Henry Parnell, Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy; Mr. R. J. Stanley and Mr. F. Baring, Secretaries of Treasury; Mr. R. Gordon, Secretary of the Admiralty; Hon. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of the Home Department.

IRELAND.—The papers continue to display an almost constant succession of disturbances and riots—the sales protected by large bodies of police and military—and popular discontent, ever ready to break out in violence, on the slightest occasion. Many of the clergy (Protestant) are said to be reduced to great distress by the failure of their tithes, which the farmers will not pay, and which the incumbents can only obtain by forced sales, where no Catholic will buy.

SPAIN.—By this arrival the intelligence from the seat of war is brought down to the 16th of April. Unfortunately the advices received by the English papers are so strongly colored by the feelings or prejudices of their correspondents and the statements given in different papers are so very contradictory, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the real course of events and condition of affairs. We are inclined to suspect, however, that the cause of the queen is far from being triumphant. It is evident that Mina from whom so much was expected, has accomplished nothing, like his predecessor Rodil; Launder is represented to be utterly powerless in Catalonia, where dissatisfaction has again broken forth, and where several skirmishes have resulted in favor of the Carlists; and we cannot find that the Carlist Generals have in any instance been driven from their positions.

General Valdez, late the War Minister set out from Madrid on the 9th of April, to assume the command of the army of Mina; his plan of operations is represented as being to concentrate his forces upon Biscay, driving the Carlists before him, and when he has them there, compel them to submit, or bring the war to the issue of a single engagement.—His system is said to be one of indiscriminate destruction—neither the lives nor possessions of suspected Carlists are to be spared.

The Queen's Government appears now to be acting with becoming energy, and nothing whatever can warrant, at all events for the present, armed French intervention. Gen. Mina resigned on account of the state of his health. In his letter of resignation he speaks in strong terms of the increased strength and brightening prospects of the army.

BAYONNE, April 19. The letters from Pampluna are dated the 17th inst. Nothing particular had taken place, excepting that, by a decree just published, Gen. Valdez has assumed the chief command, in the place of Mina, of the whole of the troops in Navarre, the Basque provinces, Arragon, &c; consequently after the conference with Don Carlos, Lord Elliott will proceed to the head quarters of Valdez, probably at Logrono.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon are to the 12th of April. Quiet and a most loyal feeling toward the widowed young Queen are represented to prevail. There had indeed been a disturbance on the 29th of March, but it was directed solely against the Duke of Palmella, who is very unpopular, and whom some very wise members of the mobocracy chose to suspect of having poisoned Prince Augustus, for the sake of marrying his own son to the Queen. His residence was beset by a crowd, denouncing vengeance against him, but the tumult was soon appeased by the manly conduct of the Duke de Terceira, who went unarmed into the midst of the rioters and drove them away like a flock of sheep.—The Duchess of Palmella and her daughters took refuge in the house of the British Consul. Throughout the affair, there was not the least trace of Miguelite or revolutionary feeling.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, May 30, 1835.

TOWN-MEETING.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of Town-Officers, will take place on TUESDAY NEXT.—We learn, that the present venerable Town-Treasurer, CLARKE RODMAN, who has faithfully served the Town for 22 years in that office, intends in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities, to decline a re-election.

A Town-Meeting will be held in Portsmouth on Monday next, for the choice of a Representative to the General Assembly, in the place of Joseph Childs, Esq., appointed a Judge.—The election for Town-Officers will also take place on the same day.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Under our foreign head will be found details of the highly gratifying intelligence, that the American Indemnity Bill had finally passed the French Chambers, on the 18th of April, by a majority of 152 votes.

A letter from Paris, dated April 22d, states, that Mr. Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to Holland or England.

Com. Elliot left Paris on the 21st of April, to rejoin the frigate.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity Bill, has occasioned at least one duel between two of the members; they exchanged a couple of shots without effect, when the seconds interfered.

The New-Bedford Mercury of Yesterday, says:—"The news of the passage of the Indemnity Bill in the French Chambers, was received by our citizens with an enthusiasm proportionate in some degree to the anxiety that has been felt by them in relation to the subject; involving as it does the question of a war between the two countries, and the suspension, at least, of the Fisheries, in the continuance of which this place is so greatly interested. In the afternoon, a military salute of 152 guns was fired from several pieces of cannon—being the majority in favor of the passage of the bill in the Chambers."

Connecticut.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 111 to 76, have adopted resolutions, disapproving the course pursued by the Senators of the State in Congress, in reference to the President of the U. S. and instructing them to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate the resolution, condemning his conduct in regard to the public deposits.

In the House, on Saturday last, the Committee on "Incorporations other than Banks" made a report unfavorable to the prayers of the several petitioners for Rail roads, a Whaling Company, and for several other objects. The report produced much sensation, as it goes entirely against the granting of chartered privileges, and proposes instead, the adoption of a general law for this object.

HON. JOHN BELL.—We have received the Nashville Gazette extra, of the 16th inst. containing an address from Mr. Bell, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. to the people of Tennessee, in reply to a late attack on his political conduct in the Washington Globe, in which he was charged with practising duplicity in his intercourse with the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Bell, in his address, acknowledges his acquiescence in the nomination of Judge WHITE, and seems gratified in his agency of bringing him before the people, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Grand Jurors.—During the recent session of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Story decided that, an affirmation of the foreman of the Grand Jury for the United States Court was not sufficient in that Court though it was allowed in the State Court under the laws of Massachusetts. The Juror, therefore, who was desirous of taking the affirmation merely, was under the necessity of taking the prescribed oath.

The Governor of Ohio has convened the Legislature for the 8th of June.—Meanwhile Capt. Talcott and Lieut. Lee of the engineer corps, have been directed by the U. S. Government, to run the disputed line between Ohio and Michigan.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Charleston, papers of that city to Saturday, the 23d, Savannah to the 21st, and New-Orleans to the 12th of May. The following articles are all we find of interest:

The receipts of the Charleston Rail road Company, for the week ending on 16th inst. amounted to \$4893 41 cts.

A severe storm, with lightning and hail, was experienced at Milledgeville, (Geo.) on the 8th inst.

At Nashville on the 2d inst. the friends of Judge White assembled at the Court House, and adopted resolutions recommending him for the Presidency, and deprecating a National Convention.

ELECTION IN FLORIDA.—The returns from twelve counties, give to Col. White 1363 votes, Wyatt 695, Gadsden 691, Nuttall 268, The Tallahassee paper says, "There is now no doubt that Col. White has received a majority of all the votes in the territory."

NEW-ORLEANS, May 12.—Health of the City.—We took some trouble yesterday, to ascertain the number of burials in the different Grave Yards of the city, and it is with the greatest pleasure that we can state that the health of the city was never better, at this season of the year, than it now is. The aggregate number of burials in the three grave yards from the 1st to the 10th inst. inclusive, was one hundred and forty-six; which makes an average of fifteen per day—including the bodies from the charity hospital. The statements from the different cemeteries stand thus: Pottersfield 120, Old Catholic 19, and Protestant 6. Estimating the present population of the city at 67,000, we think that there is rather reason to congratulate our citizens on the healthy state of the city, than to excite their fears about the Cholera.

It is with feelings of regret that we copy the following article from the Baltimore Daily Chronicle, of Saturday last, giving a statement of the robbery of the Post-Office in that city, by Mr. Jones, editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and who previously, had maintained a high character for integrity and ability:—

Robbery of the Post-Office.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the arrest yesterday morning, of Wm. G. Jones, editor of the Gazette, for purloining letters containing money, from the Post-Office of this city. It appears that Mr. Jones was in the habit of calling at the post-office very early every morning for his papers, and being admitted within the room where the mail was assorted, seized his opportunities to secrete some of the letters. Sundry letters having been missed, suspicion fell on Mr. Jones, and steps were taken by the postmaster for his detection. Yesterday morning, Mr. Jones called for his papers as usual, and a number of double letters having been previously laid out so as to be within his reach, he was perceived to conceal several within his bosom, and was permitted to depart, but was arrested at the door. On being examined before Judge Glenn, he confessed to having taken money from letters at sundry times to the amount of more than two thousand dollars. He has been fully committed for trial.

We do not know when any event created a greater sensation in this city. The situation and standing of Mr. Jones were such as to preclude all suspicion that he could descend to the commission of a dishonorable act, much less to the meanness of theft—but we understand that his apology is, that he was unfortunate in lottery speculations. It is said, that when arrested, he had a large number of tickets on hand, in the lottery which was drawn yesterday.

It is painful to us to record the downfall of any one, but more particularly of a man for whom we had a respect, & whose previous life had been clear of stain. But, disagreeable as it is to record a transaction which must consign Mr. Jones to disgrace and infamy, our duty demands the exposition."

FORGERY.—A young man, twenty-three years of age, was arrested in Louisville on the 16th inst. charged with having forged a draft for three thousand dollars, on the Union Bank of this city, purporting to be drawn by the Decatur Bank of Alabama. He presented it for exchange at the Clinton Bank in Columbus, Ohio, and obtained the money. The forger, who passed by the names of Lyman, Wilson, and Ludlow, at different places, but whose real name is supposed to be Ludlow, was on the point of being married to a highly respectable young lady of Louisville, previous to this occurrence, was very respectable, and the utmost astonishment was excited by the discovery.

Fifteen hundred dollars of the money were found on his person; the remainder he had expended in the purchase of elegant furniture, at Cincinnati.—He represents himself as belonging to an opulent family in Charleston.—N. Y. Gazette.

We learn from the Frederick (Md.) Examiner, that two members of the family of Mr. Samuel Atkins, who resides a few miles from that city, were accidentally poisoned on Saturday night last, by the introduction of arsenic, by mistake, instead of pearlsh, in making bread.—The mother of Mr. Atkins, who was the person who made up the bread, and one of his children, died on the following morning, from the effects of the poison;

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

From the Baltimore papers, we copy the following proceedings of the Convention:—

On Thursday, the 21st inst. the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected President of the Convention;—and James Fenner of R. I. 1st; Edward Condict, of N. J. 2d; Upton Heath, of Md. 3d; Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th; John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th; and Franklin Cannon, of Missouri, as 6th Vice-President.

It was resolved, that the vote of a majority of the Convention should be sufficient to make the nomination of President and Vice-President.

Both delegations from Pennsylvania were admitted, and both voted alike.

On Friday, Mr. Ranney offered the following resolution, which was agreed to. Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The States being then called over by the Secretary, the ballots were handed in. The Chair and Vice Presidents then proceeded to count the ballots, when it appeared that the vote stood as follows:

For Martin Van Buren—Maine, 10 votes, N. Hampshire 7, Vermont 7, Massachusetts, 14, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, New-York 42, New Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Pennsylvania 30, Maryland, 0, Virginia, 0, North-Carolina, 0, Georgia, 0, Tennessee, 15, Kentucky, 15, Ohio, 21, Indiana, 9, Mississippi, 4, Louisiana, 5, Missouri, 1.—Total, 265 votes.

He then announced that ballots had been deposited by the Representatives of twenty two States, and that two hundred and sixty-five electoral votes had been given in favor of Martin Van Buren, of New-York, as the choice of this Convention, as candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The ballots being handed in as before, the vote stood as follows:

R. M. Johnson.	W. C. Rives.
Maine, 0	10
New-Hampshire, 7	0
Vermont, 7	0
Massachusetts, 4	10
Connecticut, 8	0
Rhode-Island, 4	0
New-York, 42	0
New-Jersey, 0	8
Delaware, 3	0
Pennsylvania, 30	0
Maryland, 0	10
Virginia, 0	23
North-Carolina, 0	15
Georgia, 0	11
Tennessee, 15	0
Kentucky, 15	0
Ohio, 21	0
Indiana, 9	0
Mississippi, 4	0
Louisiana, 5	0
Missouri, 1	0
178	87

When the ballot for Pennsylvania was announced, a member called for the reading of the ballot, which was as follows:

"The Pennsylvania delegation, by their Chairman, George Kremer, thirty for R. M. Johnson."

"The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, by a committee of several members, thirty votes for R. M. Johnson."

The President then announced that the whole number of votes handed in was 265; that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, had received 178 votes, and William C. Rives of Virginia 87 votes. Richard M. Johnson having received two thirds of the whole number given, was declared to be the choice of this Convention as its candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. States.

This result created some apparent feeling among the Virginia delegation, who declared their dissent to the nomination of Col. Johnson, and that they could not recommend him to the support of the people of that State.

Gen. Saunders offered a resolution, that the several States of the Union be, and they are respectfully and earnestly requested, at proper and convenient periods hereafter, by Conventions or in such other mode as they may deem expedient, to form electoral tickets throughout the country, so that the greatest possible effect may be given to the nominations made by this Convention, and a resort to the House of Representatives thereby avoided."

Mr. Stinger moved to amend this by adding "except such State or States as may have already formed an electoral ticket;" but the previous question being called for, the question was ordered to be taken by States, and being 54 electoral votes in favor of the resolution, and 77 against it, was passed.

When the vote of Pennsylvania was called for, one of the delegations voted for and the other against the resolutions, both of which votes were received.

It was resolved that the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be a committee to inform Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, of their respective nominations by this body, and request their acceptance of the same, which was carried.

Efforts were now made to call up the resolution relative to the dissent of Virginia from the nomination for Vice President, but the Convention refused to sustain the call.

Mr. Stinger moved that the resolution just adopted, relative to the formation of electoral tickets by the several States, shall not be applicable to Pennsylvania. This produced a warm discussion, and the motion was lost.

Votes of thanks were offered to the President and Vice Presidents, which were replied to, and the Convention adj. sine die.

NEW STEAM FACTORY.

We understand that a Company has formed in this town, for the purpose of erecting a large Steam Cotton Factory, capable of operating 8000 spindles; and we learn, they last evening contracted to purchase Gardner's wharf, with the lot on Thames-street, for the purpose of immediately erecting thereon, their buildings.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Yesterday, says:—

"Faneuil Hall was filled last evening by one of the most crowded assemblies we have ever witnessed in that place. The Hon. John C. Gray, was called to the chair. Mr. C. P. Curtis introduced in a pertinent speech, a series of resolutions, approving the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER, for the Presidency, and setting forth in forcible and emphatic terms the reasons in favour of the nomination. The resolutions were supported, in able and eloquent speeches, by Messrs. R. C. Winthrop, R. Choate, and F. C. Gray. All the speeches were of a high order, and worthy of the occasion. The resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote.

The Alexandria Gazette says, that the President is said to have renounced his purpose of going to Tennessee this summer, and will pass the hot months at the Rip Raps, where the sea air and sea bathing will, it is hoped, invigorate his system.

Among the re-prints of foreign periodicals in our country, that of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, and the *Metropolitan*, is certainly deserving of a liberal patronage,—if, indeed, the word patronage can have meaning as applied to a work that is furnished to subscribers comparatively, without cost. In point of literary interest and reputation, these works are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any in the language; and the price of the American copy is only as one to five, in comparison with the cost in England.

Subscriptions to the work are received H. & W. A. Barber's book store.

Lowell Rail Road.—We understand that a trial of a locomotive engine was made on the Lowell rail road on Wednesday. A number of gentlemen, by invitation of the Directors, made a pleasant excursion from Boston to Lowell and back. The passage upward was made in an hour and fifteen minutes, and the return passage in an hour and twenty minutes—the distance being twenty five miles. The road we understand is in fine order, and will be opened as soon as the engines and cars are in readiness for the commencement of regular trips.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Warren Star of Saturday last states, that an outrage was committed in Barrington on Wednesday night, by some person or persons unknown, on property belonging to the United Congregational Society. It appears that the Rev. Thomas Williams had been invited to become the pastor of the Church and Society in that place, and Thursday was the day on which it was expected he would arrive with his family and goods, and take possession of the Parsonage House. But on the night previous, as our informant saith, some midnight intruders entered the dwelling-house, and took therefrom every window in the house, except one. Measures we understand will be taken to bring the offenders to punishment.

ELEMENTS OF LAW.—A work under this title is about to be published in Boston, "for the use of men of business." The author and the work, are very highly spoken of in the Boston papers.

We find in the Mobile Advertiser of the 2d inst. a presentment by the Grand Jury of that county, giving the particulars of the murder of two children, by two slaves. They were convicted of the crime, and on sentence of death being pronounced by the court, they were seized by the enraged populace, taken to the place where they had perpetrated the murder, and burned to death at the stake! The details of the murder are unfit for publication, and in the opinion of the Grand Jury, justify the dreadful vengeance taken by the populace upon the inhuman murderers.

The stock subscription books of the *Cotton Seed Oil and Insurance Company*, are to be opened at New-Orleans on Monday next. This company was recently chartered by the Louisiana Legislature for the purpose of introducing into New-Orleans, the making and consumption of cotton seed oil, the quality of which is said to adapt it well for burning and other useful purposes. The immense quantities of cotton seed which are now thrown away or used as manure, will thus acquire a value which will justify the sending of it to market.

Nathan Young was indicted at the U. States Circuit Court for Raleigh, (N. C.) for passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the U. States, convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

FROM BAHIA.—Captain Ropes, from Bahia, informs, that since the rising of the blacks (24th and 25th Jan.) the community were in a state of alarm, and frequent arrests were made of free blacks and slaves. About 150 to 200 had been arrested, and increased restrictions were put upon the slaves. A jury had been sitting most of the time, to whom the Provincial Government had entrusted the hearing and final judgment of those tried. Several had been condemned to death, & many to whipping and a protracted imprisonment—among the number several females.

The city had been declared under martial law for 30 days from the 24th March; during the time the houses were to be searched for suspicious slaves, arms, &c. At the time of the insurrection, proclamations printed on wooden blocks, were found with the insurgents, written, in part, in Arabic characters, and portions of the Alcoran, wherein they bound themselves to each other. There were also pamphlets found upon them, composed entirely of parts of the Alcoran, also some splendid dresses for the intended chiefs.

New-York Gazette.

The Cincinnati cronant, Mr. Clayton, who was to essay a visit in his balloon, to the sea-board some days ago, was cut short in his voyage at the outset. Owing to the violence of the wind, the balloon was snatched from the grasp of those who held the cord, before it had obtained sufficient upward elevation to avoid the houses, &c., and was consequently dashed against them with violence, endangering the life of Mr. Clayton. Fortunately, the car was, by one of the those concussions, separated from the balloon, and left with Mr. C. on the top of a house—the balloon winging its way into illimitable space. Mr. C. was not hurt.

A public meeting was afterwards held at Cincinnati, Bellamy Storer in the chair, at which it was resolved to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to indemnify Mr. C. for his loss. On his part, he is resolute in his purpose to make us Cis-Alleghianians, a visit by balloon.

From the West-Indies.—By the arrival of the British bark Alice, Capt. Begg, at Norfolk, advices have been received from the Island of Grenada, to the 21st inst. The St. George's Chronicle of that date, gives very unfavorable accounts of the sugar crop, which had already suffered much from the prevalence of rough winds and heavy showers for a week past. The Chronicle states also, that the Apprenticeship system does not work well, as compared with former times. Estates that made from fifteen to thirty hogsheads per week, not now produce half their usual quantity. The cane-fly has also been very destructive this year—so much so on some of the windward estates, that the owners think seriously of giving up the cultivation of sugar. It is expected that the export from the port of Greenville alone will be two thousand hogsheads less than the average of the last ten years, and from the whole Island, three or four thousand hogsheads less. The rum crop will of course be small in proportion.

SUFFERERS IN BOSTON.—The sufferings caused by the recent fire in Boston are extensive and distressing. A committee of gentlemen appointed to make enquiries in relation to the calamity, has reported that thirty five families, besides a number of individuals of the laboring class, are left utterly destitute; and among them are many widows having young children. The Bostonians with their characteristic liberality, are taking prompt measures for their relief.

Last week, a young lady, a foreigner, was killed on board a canal boat in passing from Amsterdam to Schenectady. She was sitting on deck, with her head placed on a trunk, reading, and supposing herself sufficiently low to avoid all the bridges, she was thrown off her guard; and the boat being under full headway, and passing under an uncommonly low bridge, before she had any opportunity of discovering her danger, her head was dashed against the timbers, and she was killed outright. She arrived in this country but a few days since, in company with an only brother.

EXECUTION.—The execution of Joseph Damon, for the murder of his wife, took place at Mayville, New-York on the 15th inst. pursuant to sentence. He persisted to the last in declaring, he must have been insane when he committed the crime. After he was swung off, the rope by which he was suspended slipped its fastening on the beam above, and he fell to the ground. It was adjusted, and re-ascending the scaffold, in a few moments he was in eternity. The number of persons present is computed at near fifteen thousand of whom one third were females! This is the last public execution that can take place in the State.—N. Y. Star.

We met Mr. BUTLER yesterday in the street, enjoying the delightful weather—so we stopped to have a little talk with the old gentleman. He is out, he says every day for a walk, when it is any ways decent overhead. He tells us that on Wednesday of next week, he will be one hundred and five years and three months old. We were glad to hear that the old veteran enjoyed a pleasant day. Most pleasant and delightful are all the means of enjoyment which Providence allows to all—they endure beyond the term which is granted to those gratifications which few possess, and happy is he who has so little abused the constitution, which he received at first, by inordinate indulgence, as to profess a pleasure at the age of 105 years, on the return of spring with its warm sun and gentle breeze.—[Philad. U. S. Gaz.]

RIOT.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday, says:—"There was a great deal of disturbance yesterday, on the Schuylkill wharves. We understand that a portion of the many laborers employed chiefly to handle the coal, turned out for the purpose of obtaining permission to consider from six to six a day's work. As many would not join in the attempt, those who had ceased to labor commenced maltreating the others, and much injury was done, before the Mayor and some of the Police could be brought among the rioters. Their presence produced quiet, but it is by no means certain that the disturbances will not be renewed."

A short time since an advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, inquiring for a man by the name of Woods, and mentioning that a large sum of money had been bequeathed to him by an individual who had recently died in Europe. The person alluded to, called at our office yesterday, to make inquiry for a gentleman who is supposed to reside in this city, and who, it was stated, was acquainted with the particulars of the case. He had the appearance of being a laboring man or farmer. The whole amount to which he has thus fallen heir, by one of the sudden whims of the fickle goddess Fortune, is £27,000 sterling.—Baltimore Repub.

The Barnstable Journal says, "Not a single license for retailing ardent spirits, has been granted in this County for three years past. And what is said of this County, will apply to all the counties in the Old Colony."

Wheat Speculation.—In noticing the "city speculations" of the last two weeks in regard to wheat and flour, the Harrisburg (Penn.) Intelligencer takes occasion to express the opinion that the "old cry" of failing crops, has been raised, without just foundation. That paper says:—"The season is later than usual, yet it is believed that the wheat harvest will, as usual, be abundant."

3000 FISTAREENS, (counterfeit) were recently found in the possession of a colored man, apprehended in New-York. An extensive manufactory of them has been discovered there—manufacturer's price ten cents each.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 25. (Reported for Boston Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market, 312 Beef Cattle, (including about 150 unsold last week) 12 pairs Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 480 Sheep, and 90 Swine. About 90 Beef Cattle unsold, nearly all of which are of the first quality.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported; we quote prime at 39s a 40s; good at 33s a 37s 6d; thin at 28s 6d a 32s 6d.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$65, 72 50, and \$111.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, 27, 35, 38, and \$40.

Sheep.—Dull; lots were taken at 10s 6d, 12s, 15s, and 16s 6d.

Swine.—At retail 5 1/2 and 6 for sows, and 6 1/2 and 7 for barrows.

From the Boston Courier, of May 25. **Prices of WOOL.**—Prime or Saxony fleeces, 60 a 65 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 50 a 55; do. 3/4 do. 45 a 50; do. 1/2 do. 38 a 42; 1/4 and common, 32 a 36; superior Northern, pulled lambs' 50 a 55; No. 1 do. 40 a 45; No. 2, do. 30 a 33; No. 3, do. 23 a 25.

WOOL.—Sales of this article have been made during the week sufficient only to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, prices are without any material change.—Foreign Wool is arriving to a greater extent than usual, and there is every prospect of an ample supply of domestic Wool as soon as the new clip comes into market—several lots of American fleeces were exported to England during the last year, but as they could not be sold there for as much as they would bring in the home market, some of them have been returned.

Married. At Bristol, Mr. Jonathan Simmons to Miss Mary Ann Carty; Mr. Carpenter Card of this town, to Miss Phebe Smith of Bristol.

Died. In this town on Saturday morning last, Miss Harriet N. Spooner, daughter of Mr. Wing Spooner, aged 18 years. At Jamestown on Thursday evening, after a short illness, John Hopkins, M. D. aged 24 years, son of Mr. Oliver Hopkins.—He was highly esteemed and respected for his many virtues, and his early death is much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance. At Smithfield, N. C. on the 15th inst. Major George Blaney, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, aged 39 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1835. MAY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water.
30 Saturday	4 38	7 22	10 32	9 30
31 Sunday	4 37	7 23	11 17	10 27
JUNE 1, Mond.	4 36	7 24	11 55	11 30
2 Tuesday	4 35	7 25	morn.	0 24
3 Wednesday	4 34	7 26	0 28	1 26
4 Thursday	4 33	7 27	0 55	2 36
5 Friday	4 32	7 28	1 21	3 48

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.

Sunday, May 24.—Sch'r Concord, Thatcher, from Bangor. Sloop's Despatch, Baker, from Dennis for Hartford; Huntress, Snow, from Dartmouth for do.

Tuesday, May 26.—Sch'r Dawn, Moore, 8 days from Goldboro' Mo. for Fall-River.

Sch'r Danton & Son, McDermott, from Philadelphia.

Sch'r Boxer, Gibbs, from Philadelphia. Sloop, Washington, Baker, from New-Bedford for New-Haven.

Thursday, May 28.—Sch'r Sally Hope, Crowell, from Boston.

Sch'r Content, Studley, from Bath. Sch'r Margaret Ann, Cobb, from Taunton for Philadelphia.

Friday, May 29.—Ship John Coggeshall, Macey, of this port, from Pacific Ocean, with 1550 bbls. oil, to Peleg Clarke and others.—Vessels left and spoken in the Pacific, same as before reported.—Spoke April 2d, lat. 25 30, long. 24 30. Ship Jason, Coit, from New- London; May 8th, lat. 19 25, long. 55. Brig Mary, Bacon, 29 days from New-Orleans for Martinique; 23th, lat. 32 11, long. 68 30. Brig Constantia, Clapham, 7 days from New-York for Martinique.

Ship Marthas, Potter, of New-Bedford, from South Atlantic, lat. from Rio Janeiro, 53 days, with 1100 bbls. whale, 225 sperm, and 900 lbs. bone.—Spoke in Feb. Ship Planter of Nantucket, 180 bbls. oil; May 15th, lat. 35, long. 66, spoke sch'r Independence, 5 days from New-York for the West-Indies.—Left at Rio Janeiro March 27th, Ship Erie, Dennis, for this port, in 20 days.—The Marthas has despatches from Mr. Hunter, our Charge d'Affairs at Rio.

THIS MORNING. Sloop Eagle, Chase, 12 days from Havana.—Sailed 16th inst. in co. with Brig Sea-Bird, Carr, for this port; sch'r's Franklin Greene, Waite, and Torrente, for Savannah.—Left, Brig Laurel, Bigley, from this port, just arr.; Venus, Pitman, for Providence, loading; Wal- tham, Sheldon, for Boston in 4 days.—Spoke 25th inst. in lat. 32 40, long. 77. Brig Pocahontas from New-Bedford, whaling.

Sloop Lark, Cozens, from New-York.

ENTERED. Sch'r Crown, Baker, Boston. "Sally Hope, Baker, ditto.

CLEARED. NONE.

LAUNCH.—A Sloop called the "Trem- am," of about 100 tons burthen, and owned by Capt. Wm. Vars of this town, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Cottrell, on Tuesday morning.

Also was launched on the same morn- ing, from Mr. Crandall's ship yard, a Sloop of about 100 tons, called "The Wino," and is owned by Capt. Willard, of Bristol.

MARINE MEMORANDA. Ship Wm. Engle, Austin, from Havana for Bremen, arrived at Dover April 15th.

Ship Walter Scott, Cook, for New-York, sailed from Liverpool April 26th.

At Rio Janeiro April 12th, Whale ship Erie, Dennis, to sail for home in 10 days.

Ship Annawan, Greene, for Havana, sailed from New-Orleans 10th inst.

Sch'r Pocahontas, Finch, for Mobile, sailed from Havana 12th inst.

At Falkland Islands Feb. 16th, Sch'r Geneva, Montague, of this port, with 400 skins.

TO STONE CONTRACTORS.

WANTED.—3,000 Cords of BUILDING STONE.—Persons disposed to contract for furnishing, or for quarrying them, can have the necessary information, on application to

S. F. GARDNER.

Newport, May 30.

NOTICE.

The place of TEACHER in the Female Department of the PUBLIC SCHOOL, being now vacant in consequence of the resignation of the present incumbent, the Public School Committee are ready to receive applications from all who may be disposed to accept this charge. Such applications will receive the attention of the Committee, if presented to either of the Subscribers, on or before Saturday, the 30th inst.

GEORGE BOWEN, GEORGE G. KING, In behalf of the School Committee.

Newport, May 29.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the 23d of June, THE STORE in the South Wing of the Rhode-Island Union Bank.—

For terms, apply at the Bank.

Newport, May 30.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY, No. 91.

Draws This Day.

\$10,000 highest Prize—10 of \$1000, &c.

Tickets \$4, parts in proportion.

SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, No. 20.

Draws on Wednesday Next, \$6,000 Highest prize.

Tickets \$2, parts in proportion.

For tickets and parts, apply at the office of C. R. CAHOONE.

Drawn numbers in Conn. Lot. No. 89. 55 42 41 39 40 58 20 16 52 17

School Fund Lot. No. 17. 44 13 16 15 89 70 60 11 10 12 24

Comb. 13 44 70, in the above Lot- tery, a prize \$1000, for want of a pur- chaser, was returned to the Managers.

May 30, 1835.

NOTICE.

HENRY BARBER will continue his business, in future, under the firm of Henry & Wm. A. Barber.

And have for Sale at their Store, No. 153 Thames-street, a complete assortment of Books, Stationary of all kinds, Music, Prints, &c. &c.

Newport, May 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, formerly of the Washington Hotel, City of Providence, hereby informs his patrons and the public, that he has removed to the Village of Wickford, and taken the Tavern House formerly occupied by Henry J. Congdon, where he will be extremely happy to accommodate all who may do him the favor to call. Regular Boarders will be accommodated at a moderate price.—A long experience in the keeping of a House of Entertainment, induces him to believe, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all.

JOHN ANDREWS, Wickford, May 8.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers, believing that some things may be done as well as some others, have concluded (in order to keep pace with some of their enterprising neighbors) to enter into the DRY GOODS Business.—They have just opened a handsome Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Articles.

Among which are the following:—

Splendid CRAPE SHAWLS. Fine, buff, pink, chex and fancy Gingham.

Printed Muslins, Light and dark Prints.

Purple blk. Gros de Nap; Gros de Swiss. Lustrous and other Silks.

Leontidas Crape. Sewing silk and gauze Handkerchiefs.

Jaconnet, mull, India, book & swiss Muslins. White Cambric (bobbinet) lace; do. quillings.

Kid, black and white silk Gloves. Brown side Lace.

Embroidered cotton, brown and fancy Hose. Chiniz and plate Furniture.

Silk Velvets; white and brown Linen. Linen Handkerchiefs, very cheap.

Linen Drillings; black Bombazine. Ribbons; bleached and brown Sheetings.

Rouen Casimeres; York Jean. Colord Cambrics, &c. &c.

A L S O. Cloth, Cassimeret, and Vestings; Sattinets, and every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store. The above will be sold Cheap, in the literal sense of the word.

J. & J. HORSEWELL.

Newport, May 30.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$5, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

THE Steam-Packet PRESIDENT, Capt. E. S. BUNKE, and BENJ. FRANK- LIN, Capt. R. B. COLMAN, will leave New-York and Providence and Newport, on the follow- ing days:

PRESIDENT. Leaves Providence. May 4, Friday, 8. Leaves New-York. May 1, Friday, 6. May 2, Wednesday, 11. May 3, Monday, 15. May 4, Friday, 11. May 5, Wednesday, 20. May 6, Monday, 25. May 7, Friday, 29.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Leaves Providence. May 1, Friday, 1. Leaves New-York. May 4, Monday, 4. May 5, Wednesday, 8. May 6, Monday, 13. May 7, Wednesday, 18. May 8, Friday, 22. May 9, Wednesday, 27. May 10, Monday, 31.

The above Boats will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 P. M. and New-York at 5 P. M.—The above Boat is propelled by two large pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers.

May 2, 1835.

RHODE-ISLAND & NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$5, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Steamer BOSTON, Capt. Comstock, The Steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. Thayer

BOSTON.

Leaves Providence. May 2, Saturday, 5. **Leaves New-York.** May 2, Saturday, 2. May 3, Thursday, 9. May 4, Tuesday, 14. May 5, Thursday, 19. May 6, Saturday, 23. May 7, Thursday, 28. May 8, Saturday, 30.

The Boats will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 P. M. and New-York at 5 P. M.—The above Boats are propelled by two large pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers.

May 2, 1835.

BOOKS.

HANNAH MORE'S Works, complete, in 1 vol. large 8vo.

Six months in a Convent, by Miss Read. The Bouquet.—Flora's Album, American Juvenile Keepsake, Mrs. Hemans' Poems, fine and common edition,

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Testaments, in plain and elegant bindings, Just received and for sale at No. 153, Thames-street, by

H. & W. A. BARBER.

BOOK BINDING, either plain or ornamental, executed as above.—Blank and Account Books, bound in Russia or other bindings.

MORE GOOD LUCK AT THE OLD OFFICE!

COMBINATION 5 32 52 a Prize of \$1000, and 15 42 64 a Prize of \$100, in School Fund Lot. No. 10, came up as above, and was sold at this Office to a Farmer on the Island, by

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, May 9.

UST RECEIVED, A FEW COPIES OF BISHOP GRISWOLD'S PRAYERS

—These Prayers are adapted to various occasions of social worship, for which provision is not made in the book of Common Prayer.—By Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Just received, and for sale by

H. & W. A. BARBER, No. 153, Thames-street.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS, for subscribers, just received, and ready for delivery, as above.

Newport, May 16.

AUCTIONS.

PEWS AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, June 15, 1835, At 2 o'clock P. M. will be Sold at the Meeting-House.

FIFTEEN PEWS in the First Baptist Meeting-House, some of which are in the most commodious part of the House.—Conditions at the time of Sale.

Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.

Newport, May 30.

On MONDAY, June 1st, At X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction on Vars' Wharf,

THREE four year old Horses of the first quality; one first rate bay Mare, six years old; one pleasure wagon and harness; one good farmer's wagon; one dray and harness; one riding Saddle and bridle, one chaise and harness; one side-saddle.—Also, One first-rate sail boat called the Red Rover; one do. do. the Kingfisher.—A lot of stone

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, arrived during the last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th of April ult. Ample supplies of foreign journals to the latest date, have been received per this conveyance, by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser. An abridgement of all such matters as are of interest to the American reader, will be found below. And first of

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY.

It will be seen by the annexed account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, that that body has pronounced judgment upon the sophistry of M. Berryer, on the subject of the American Indemnity, by a vote in its favor, carried by the overwhelming majority of 152, in an assembly of 426 members—the majority being upwards of an hundred more than Ministers had at first ventured to count upon. In the Commercial of yesterday, the debates of the Chambers were brought down to the close of the sitting on the 10th of April. On the 17th, M. Mauguin, whose political principles have lately become a question with the Parisians, was the principal speaker against the claims, and he produced a little sensation in the Chamber, by the following statement:—

"A person writes to M. Mauguin, that if he will examine the original papers produced in support of the American claims it will be easy for him to discover in it a falsification, for there is in the texture of the paper itself a date subsequent to the date of the statement. It was this strange discovery which induced M. de Polignac to reject a claim which was evidently stamped with fraud."

It was said in the Chamber, that the letter read by M. Mauguin, and of which this is the substance, was from Prince Polignac. M. Mauguin requested to have the original documents in question laid before the Chamber, but the Minister asserted that they were not in existence. Thus the accusation of fraud, according to the French journalist, is made and not rebutted. The accusation, however, seems not to have made a great impression on the Chamber, for it voted against M. Bignon's amendment to reduce the indemnity one-half. The ballot was taken with unusual solemnity, and 270 voted against, and 156 for, M. Bignon. This vote assured the government that the disposition of the Chamber was much more favorable than it had dared to hope. On the 18th the debate was resumed and brought to a close. Two amendments were proposed, one by M. Legrand to the effect, "That the sum of 25,000,000f. shall not be paid until France has received satisfactory explanations on the part of the American Government relative to the President's message;" and another by M. Isambert to this effect:—"The money to be paid to America shall be included in the budget, and paid without interest in six separate payments; the first commencing in the year 1836, and the last in the year 1841"—both of which were rejected by decisive majorities. It will be seen, however, that an amendment was adopted, on motion of Gen. Valaze, requiring that the money shall not be paid until France obtains a satisfactory explanation from the President for the language he thought proper to adopt towards the Government, which will prevent the payment of any part of the indemnity until after the meeting of the next Congress; but as the interest will be constantly accruing, this delay is of no moment. The required explanation will doubtless be forthcoming in due season—and all will then be well.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—April 18.

The order of the day was the discussion on the articles of the bill relative to the American claim.—The first article is as follows:—

"The MINISTER OF FINANCE is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st and 2d articles of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d February, 1832, and according to the terms of which the sum of 25 millions of francs is to be paid by France."

M. Isambert said, that at a moment when the Chamber seemed resolved to vote the 25 millions demanded by America, a serious question was presented for consideration—the question relative to the interest of the money, about which nothing had been said in the Government bill this year, but to which the amendment of the Committee specially referred. Here the interruptions of the members of the centre became so clamorous that the Hon. Deputy's voice was nearly inaudible in the gallery. The President's bell, though handled with tolerable energy, and dexterity, was, for a length of time rung without effect. We were only enabled to catch a few disjointed sentences, by which it appeared that the Hon. Deputy argued against the payment of interest of any kind; and contended that a treaty passed with a Constitutional Nation could be put in force only after it had received the sanction of the Chambers. This fact he thought, could not have escaped the attention of the Americans themselves. In conclusion, he proposed the following as an amendment to the 1st article of the Bill:—

"The Minister of Finance is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the 1st article of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, between the King of the French and the United States

and according to which the sum of 25 millions is to be paid by France. The above sum shall be carried to the budget of the State, and paid, without interest, in six successive instalments, for each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841."

M. Charamaule said that the intention of the Hon. Deputy who had just sat down, was evidently to propose the suppression of the interest granted by the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the Government; or in other words, to declare his opinion, that the interest became due only from the day on which which the Chamber might pass a vote in favor of the Bill. He (M. Charamaule) therefore proposed the following as a sub-amendment to that of M. Isambert:—"The sums shall bear interest only from the date of the promulgation of the present law."—The Hon. Deputy added that he proposed his amendment through a feeling of respect for the prerogative of the Chamber.—Hear!—

M. Isambert agreed to M. Charamaule's amendment. The PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (the Duke de Broglie) said that the amendments, of Messrs. Isambert and Charamaule would have the effect of annulling one of the articles of the treaty—in fact the entire treaty—and of forcing Government to make another.—The first amendment he considered tantamount to the pure and simple rejection of the Bill, and he thought that by adopting the second, the Chamber would exceed its powers.—Murmurs from the extremities.—For these reasons Government could admit neither of the amendments proposed.

M. Charamaule conceived that the objection urged by the President of the Council had been presented too late, as M. Bignon's amendment, which was also calculated to do away with the treaty, had been discussed. He M. Charamaule contended that the treaty could be definitive only after the vote of the Chambers—that the French Government could treat only conditionally—and that the negotiations into which it might enter, could be ratified only by the Chambers. From the date of the ratification, and from that alone, France could acknowledge the debt and pay interest on it.—M. Charamaule's amendment was then put to the vote and rejected. The President next read an amendment of M. Leyraud, who proposed that the following words should be added to the first article of the Bill:—

"The payment of the 25,000,000 shall take place only after the Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated 2d December, 1834—and after such explanations shall have been officially published."

The President likewise read an amendment proposed by Gen. Valaze, and which he remarked, was nearly similar to that of M. Leyraud, Gen. Valaze's amendment was to the effect that:—

"The payments to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill, shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834."

M. Leyraud remarked that the difference between his amendment and that of Gen. Valaze was, that the former bore upon the 1st article of the Bill, and the latter upon the 4th. He considered it unnecessary to dwell at any length upon his own document, as the spirit and meaning of it must be evident.—The offensive language of the President of the United States had been published throughout all Europe, and the insulted dignity of France required satisfactory explanations.

M. Odillon Barrot observed, that the authority of Gen. Lafayette might be invoked on a question of principle, but not a pecuniary question.

M. de Bance thought it contrary to the dignity of the Chamber to vote the 25 millions before satisfactory explanations had been given by the government of the United States. He wished to know if it was true that one of Mr. Livingston's letters to his Government contained the following passage:—"The Bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers; I think the President ought in his Message to speak out, and boldly." Was it true that Mr. Livingston had written those words?

The President of the Council, with great warmth: "No, it is not true." M. Salverie: "Only read the letters." The President of the Council: "I deny the fact." Murmurs.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the ensemble of the Bill. The following was the result: Number of votes, 426; absolute majority, 214; for the Bill, 289; against it, 137.

The Bill was accordingly adopted.—The announcement to that effect from the President occasioned considerable sensation and tumult. Adjourned at six o'clock.

A correspondent of the London Courier makes the following remark upon the result:—

"Not the least valuable feature in this vote, is the evidence it affords of the decaying influence of party—for no effort has been left untried to make the question a mere party trial. Hence the outcry from the organs of opposition against 'an un-national Chamber,' who have betrayed the honor of their country—that is to say, who have not provoked a war, in order to avoid the payment of a just and acknowledged debt."

The Journal des Debates approves Gen. Valaze's amendment, which reconciles the interests of the national dignity with those of justice.

"As we owe, we pay; but as the payment has been demanded in language wanting in measure, before payment, we require that the national dignity should be

satisfied. This is a proceeding at once just and noble; it is the proceeding of a great nation, as much above threats as above the idea of taking advantage of an insult to declare itself free from all debt. Mr. Livingston, with all his legislation, was to quit France if the bill was not adopted. It has been adopted; and it is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his Government of the account of all that has passed here, in order not to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published.

It is probable, also, that the American Government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor, after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate. We do not blame the American Government for having given so complete and so prompt a publicity to Mr. Livingston's letters; perhaps it was demanded by the forms and practice of her institutions; but such publicity must often have the effect of sacrificing individual negotiators, it being impossible to require that the negotiator who has spoken publicly ill of the country to which he is accredited should continue to be well received by the people he has offended. These are the reasons which induce us to look upon the longer stay of Mr. Livingston in Paris as very difficult and his return very uncertain."

LONDON, April 25.—On Monday, 20th, the House of Commons adjourned to May 12. The following appointments have been made:

Not in the Cabinet: Lord Brougham, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords; Sir Charles Peppys and Sir J. Shadwell, Commissioners of the Great Seal; Marquis of Conyngham, Postmaster General; Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir G. Grey, Chief Secretary of Ireland; Lord Plunket, Chancellor of Ireland; Sir Henry Parnell, Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy; Mr. R. J. Stanley and Mr. F. Baring, Secretaries of Treasury; Mr. R. Gordon, Secretary of the Admiralty; Hon. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of the Home Department.

IRELAND.—The papers continue to display an almost constant succession of disturbances and riots—tithe sales protected by large bodies of police and military—and popular discontent, ever ready to break out in violence, on the slightest occasion. Many of the clergy (Protestant) are said to be reduced to great distress by the failure of their tithes, which the farmers will not pay, and which the incumbents can only obtain by forced sales, where no Catholic will buy.

SPAIN.—By this arrival the intelligence from the seat of war is brought down to the 16th of April. Unfortunately the advices received by the English papers are so strongly colored by the feelings or prejudices of their correspondents and the statements given in different papers are so very contradictory, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the real course of events and condition of affairs. We are inclined to suspect, however, that the cause of the queen is far from being triumphant. It is evident that Mina from whom so much was expected, has accomplished nothing, like his predecessor Rodil; Lauder is represented to be utterly powerless in Catalonia, where disaffection has again broken forth, and where several skirmishes have resulted in favor of the Carlists; and we cannot find that the Carlist Generals have in any instance been driven from their positions.

General Valdez, late the War Minister set out from Madrid on the 9th of April, to assume the command of the army of Mina; his plan of operations is represented as being to concentrate his forces upon Biscay, driving the Carlists before him, and when he has them there, compel them to submit, or bring the war to the issue of a single engagement.—His system is said to be one of indiscriminate destruction—neither the lives nor possessions of suspected Carlists are to be spared.

The Queen's Government appears now to be acting with becoming energy, and nothing whatever can warrant, at all events for the present, armed French intervention. Gen. Mina resigned on account of the state of his health. In his letter of resignation he speaks in strong terms of the increased strength and brightening prospects of the army.

BAYONNE, April 19. The letters from Pampluna are dated the 17th inst. Nothing particular had taken place, excepting that, by a decree just published, Gen. Valdez has assumed the chief command, in the place of Mina, of the whole of the troops in Navarre, the Basque provinces, Arragon, &c; consequently after the conference with Don Carlos, Lord Elliott will proceed to the head quarters of Valdez, probably at Logrono.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon are to the 12th of April. Quiet and a most loyal feeling toward the widowed young Queen are represented to prevail. There had indeed been a disturbance on the 29th of March, but it was directed solely against the Duke of Palmella, who is very unpopular, and whom some not very wise members of the mobocracy chose to suspect of having poisoned Prince Prince Augustus, for the sake of marrying his own son to the Queen. His residence was beset by a crowd, denouncing vengeance against him, but the tumult was soon appeased by the manly conduct of the Duke de Terceira, who went unarmed into the midst of the rioters and drove them away like a flock of sheep.—The Duchess of Palmella and her daughters took refuge in the house of the British Consul. Throughout the affair, there was not the least trace of Miguelite or revolutionary feeling.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, May 30, 1835.

TOWN-MEETING.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of Town-Officers, will take place on TUESDAY NEXT.—We learn, that the present venerable Town-Treasurer, CLARKE RODMAN, who has faithfully served the Town for 22 years in that office, intends in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities, to decline a re-election.

A Town-Meeting will be held in Ports-mouth on Monday next, for the choice of a Representative to the General Assembly, in the place of Joseph Childs, Esq. appointed a Judge.—The election for Town-Officers will also take place on the same day.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Under our foreign head will be found details of the highly gratifying intelligence, that the American Indemnity Bill had finally passed the French Chambers, on the 18th of April, by a majority of 152 votes.

A letter from Paris, dated April 22d, states, that Mr. Livingston would sail from Havre on board the Constitution frigate, bringing the official intelligence of the passage of the Indemnity bill, instead of proceeding to Holland or England.

Com. Elliot left Paris on the 21st of April, to rejoin the frigate.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Indemnity Bill, has occasioned at least one duel between two of the members; they exchanged a couple of shots without effect, when the seconds interfered.

The New-Bedford Mercury of Yesterday, says:—"The news of the passage of the Indemnity Bill in the French Chambers, was received by our citizens with an enthusiasm proportionate in some degree to the anxiety that has been felt by them in relation to the subject; involving as it does the question of a war between the two countries, and the suspension, at least, of the Fisheries, in the continuance of which this place is so greatly interested. In the afternoon, a military salute of 152 guns was fired from several pieces of cannon—being the majority in favor of the passage of the bill in the Chambers."

Connecticut.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 111 to 76, have adopted resolutions, disapproving the course pursued by the Senators of the State in Congress, in reference to the President of the U. S. and instructing them to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate the resolution, condemning his conduct in regard to the public depositories.

In the House, on Saturday last, the Committee on "Incorporations other than Banks" made a report unfavorable to the prayers of the several petitioners for Rail roads, a Whaling Company, and for several other objects. The report produced much sensation, as it goes entirely against the granting of chartered privileges, and proposes instead, the adoption of a general law for this object.

HON. JOHN BELL.—We have received the Nashville Gazette extra, of the 16th inst. containing an address from Mr. Bell, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. to the people of Tennessee, in reply to a late attack on his political conduct in the Washington Globe, in which he was charged with practising duplicity in his intercourse with the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Bell, in his address, acknowledges his acquiescence in the nomination of Judge WHITE, and seems gratified in his agency of bringing him before the people, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Grand Jurors.—During the recent session of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Story decided that, an affirmation of the foreman of the Grand Jury for the United States Court was not sufficient in that Court though it was allowed in the State Court under the laws of Massachusetts. The Juror, therefore, who was desirous of taking the affirmation merely, was under the necessity of taking the prescribed oath.

The Governor of Ohio has convened the Legislature for the 8th of June.—Meanwhile Capt. Talcott and Lieut. Lee of the engineer corps, have been directed by the U. S. Government, to run the disputed line between Ohio and Michigan.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Charleston, papers of that city to Saturday, the 23d, Savannah to the 21st, and New-Orleans to the 12th of May. The following articles are all we find of interest:

The receipts of the Charleston Railroad Company, for the week ending on 16th inst. amounted to \$4893 41 cts.

A severe storm, with lightning and hail, was experienced at Milledgeville, (Geo.) on the 8th inst.

At Nashville on the 2d inst. the friends of Judge White assembled at the Court House, and adopted resolutions recommending him for the Presidency, and deprecating a National Convention.

ELECTION IN FLORIDA.—The returns from twelve counties, give to Col. White 1363 votes, Wyatt 695, Gadsden 691, Nuttall 268, The Tallahassee paper says, "There is now no doubt that Col. White has received a majority of all the votes in the territory."

NEW-ORLEANS, May 12.—Health of the City.—We took some trouble yesterday, to ascertain the number of burials in the different Grave Yards of the city, and it is with the greatest pleasure that we can state that the health of the city was never better, at this season of the year, than it now is. The aggregate number of burials in the three grave yards from the 1st to the 10th inst. inclusive, was one hundred and forty-six; which makes an average of fifteen per day—including the bodies from the charity hospital. The statements from the different cemeteries stand thus: Paterfield 120, Old Catholic 19, and Protestant 6. Estimating the present population of the city at 67,000, we think that there is rather reason to congratulate our citizens on the healthy state of the city, than to excite their fears about the Cholera.

It is with feelings of regret that we copy the following article from the Baltimore Daily Chronicle, of Saturday last, giving a statement of the robbery of the Post-Office in that city, by Mr. Jones, editor of the Baltimore Gazette, and who previously, had maintained a high character for integrity and ability:—

Robbery of the Post-Office.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the arrest yesterday morning, of Wm. G. JONES, editor of the Gazette, for purloining letters containing money, from the Post-Office of this city. It appears that Mr. Jones was in the habit of calling at the post-office very early every morning for his papers, and being admitted within the room where the mail was assorted, seized his opportunities to secrete some of the letters. Sundry letters having been missed, suspicion fell on Mr. Jones, and steps were taken by the postmaster for his detection. Yesterday morning, Mr. Jones called for his papers as usual, and a number of double letters having been previously laid out so as to be within his reach, he was perceived to conceal several within his bosom, and was permitted to depart, but was arrested at the door. On being examined before Judge Glenn, he confessed to having taken money from letters at sundry times to the amount of more than two thousand dollars. He has been fully committed for trial.

We do not know when any event created a greater sensation in this city. The situation and standing of Mr. Jones were such as to preclude all suspicion that he could descend to the commission of a dishonorable act, much less to the meanness of theft—but we understand that his apology is, that he was unfortunate in lottery speculations. It is said, that when arrested, he had a large number of tickets on hand, in the lottery which was drawn yesterday.

It is painful to us to record the downfall of any one, but more particularly of a man for whom we had a respect, & whose previous life had been clear of stain. But, disagreeable as it is to record a transaction which must consign Mr. Jones to disgrace and infamy, our duty demands the exposition.

FORGERY.—A young man, twenty-three years of age, was arrested in Louisville on the 16th inst. charged with having forged a draft for three thousand dollars, on the Union Bank of this city, purporting to be drawn by the Decatur Bank of Alabama. He presented it for exchange at the Clinton Bank in Columbus, Ohio, and obtained the money. The forger, who passed by the names of Lyman, Wilson, and Ludlow, at different places, but whose real name is supposed to be Ludlow, was on the point of being married to a highly respectable young lady of Louisville, previous to this occurrence, was very respectable, and the utmost astonishment was excited by the discovery.

Fifteen hundred dollars of the money were found on his person; the remainder he had expended in the purchase of elegant furniture, at Cincinnati.—He represents himself as belonging to an opulent family in Charleston.—N. Y. Gazette.

We learn from the Frederick (Md.) Examiner, that two members of the family of Mr. Samuel Atkins, who resides a few miles from that city, were accidentally poisoned on Saturday night last, by the introduction of arsenic, by mistake, instead of pearlsh, in making bread.—The mother of Mr. Atkins, who was the person who made up the bread, and one of his children, died on the following morning, from the effects of the poison.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

From the Baltimore papers, we copy the following proceedings of the Convention:—

On Thursday, the 21st inst. the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected President of the Convention;—and James Fenner of R. I. 1st; Edward Condict, of N. J. 2d; Upton Heath, of Md. 3d; Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th; John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th; and Franklin Cannon, of Missouri, as 6th Vice-President.

It was resolved, that the vote of a majority of the Convention should be sufficient to make the nomination of President and Vice-President.

Both delegations from Pennsylvania were admitted, and both voted alike.

On Friday, Mr. Ranney offered the following resolution, which was agreed to. Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The States being then called over by the Secretary, the ballots were handed in. The Chair and Vice Presidents then proceeded to count the ballots, when it appeared that the vote stood as follows: For Martin Van Buren—Maine, 10 votes, N. Hampshire 7, Vermont 7, Massachusetts, 14, Connecticut 8, Rhode Island 4, New-York 42, New Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Pennsylvania 30, Maryland 10, Virginia 23, North Carolina 15, Georgia 11, Tennessee 15, Kentucky 15, Ohio 21, Indiana 9, Mississippi 4, Louisiana 5, Missouri 4.—Total, 265 votes.

He then announced that ballots had been deposited by the Representatives of twenty-two States, and that two hundred and sixty-five electoral votes had been given in favor of Martin Van Buren, of New-York, as the choice of this Convention, as candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The ballots being handed in as before, the vote stood as follows:

R. M. Johnson.	W. C. Rives.
Maine;	0
New-Hampshire,	7
Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	10
Connecticut,	8
Rhode-Island,	4
New-York,	42
New-Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Pennsylvania,	30
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
North-Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Mississippi,	4
Louisiana,	5
Missouri,	4
178	87

When the ballot for Pennsylvania was announced, a member called for the reading of the ballot, which was as follows:

"The Pennsylvania delegation, by their Chairman, George Kremer, thirty for R. M. Johnson."

"The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, by a committee of several members, thirty votes for R. M. Johnson."

The President then announced that the whole number of votes handed in was 265; that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, had received 178 votes, and William C. Rives of Virginia 87 votes. Richard M. Johnson having received two thirds of the whole number given, was declared to be the choice of this Convention as its candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. States.

This result created some apparent feeling among the Virginia delegation, who declared their dissent to the nomination of Col. Johnson, and that they could not recommend him to the support of the people of that State.

Gen. Saunders offered a resolution, that the several States of the Union be, and they are respectfully and earnestly requested, at proper and convenient periods hereafter, by Conventions or in such other mode as they may deem expedient, to form electoral tickets throughout the country, so that the greatest possible effect may be given to the nominations made by this Convention, and a resort to the House of Representatives thereby avoided.

Mr. Stinger moved to amend this by adding "except such State or States as may have already formed an electoral ticket;" but the previous question being called for, the question was ordered to be taken by States, and being 54 electoral votes in favor of the resolution, and 77 against it, was passed.

When the vote of Pennsylvania was called for, one of the delegations voted for and the other against the resolutions, both of which votes were received.

It was resolved that the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be a committee to inform Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, of their respective nominations by this body, and request their acceptance of the same, which was carried.

Efforts were now made to call up the resolution relative to the dissent of Virginia from the nomination for Vice President, but the Convention refused to sustain the call.

Mr. Stinger moved that the resolution just adopted, relative to the formation of electoral tickets by the several States, shall not be applicable to Pennsylvania. This produced a warm discussion, and the motion was lost.

Votes of thanks were offered to the President and Vice Presidents, which were replied to, and the Convention adj. sine die.

NEW STEAM FACTORY.

We understand that a Company has been formed in this town, for the purpose of erecting a large Steam Cotton Factory, capable of operating 8000 spindles; and we learn, they last evening contracted to purchase Gardner's wharf, with the lot on Thames-street, for the purpose of immediately erecting thereon, their buildings.

GREAT MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Yesterday, says:—
"Faneuil Hall was filled last evening by one of the most crowded assemblies we have ever witnessed in that place. The Hon. John C. Gray, was called to the chair. Mr. C. P. Curtis introduced in a pertinent speech, a series of resolutions, approving the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER, for the Presidency, and setting forth in forcible and emphatic terms the reasons in favour of the nomination.—The resolutions were supported, in able and eloquent speeches, by Messrs. R. C. Winthrop, R. Choate, and F. C. Gray. All the speeches were of a high order, and worthy of the occasion. The resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote.

The Alexandria Gazette says, that the President is said to have renounced his purpose of going to Tennessee this summer, and will pass the hot months at the Rip Raps, where the sea air and sea bathing will, it is hoped, invigorate his system.

Among the re-prints of foreign periodical works in our country, that of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, and the *Metropolitan*, is certainly deserving of a liberal patronage,—if, indeed, the word *patronage* can have meaning as applied to a work that is furnished to subscribers comparatively, without cost. In point of literary interest and reputation, these works are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any in the language; and the price of the American copy is only as one to five, in comparison with the cost in England.

Subscriptions to the work are received H. & W. A. Barber's book store.

Lowell Rail Road.—We understand that a trial of a locomotive engine was made on the Lowell rail road on Wednesday. A number of gentlemen, by invitation of the Directors, made a pleasant excursion from Boston to Lowell and back. The passage upward was made in an hour and fifteen minutes, and the return passage in an hour and twenty minutes—the distance being twenty five miles. The road we understand is in fine order, and will be opened as soon as the engines and cars are in readiness for the commencement of regular trips.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Warren Star of Saturday last states, that an outrage was committed in Barrington on Wednesday night, by some person or persons unknown, on property belonging to the United Congregational Society. It appears that the Rev. Thomas Williams had been invited to become the pastor of the Church and Society in that place, and Thursday was the day on which it was expected he would arrive with his family and goods, and take possession of the Parsonage House. But on the night previous, as our informant saith, some midnight intruders entered the dwelling-house, and took therefrom every window in the house, except one. Measures we understand will be taken to bring the offenders to punishment.

ELEMENTS OF LAW.—A work under this title is about to be published in Boston, "for the use of men of business."—The author and the work, are very highly spoken of in the Boston papers.

We find in the Mobile Advertiser of the 2d inst. a presentment by the Grand Jury of that county, giving the particulars of the murder of two children, by two slaves. They were convicted of the crime, and on sentence of death being pronounced by the court, they were seized by the enraged populace, taken to the place where they had perpetrated the murder, and burned to death at the stake! The details of the murder are unfit for publication, and in the opinion of the Grand Jury, justify the dreadful vengeance taken by the populace upon the inhuman murderers.

The stock subscription books of the *Cotton Seed Oil and Insurance Company*, are to be opened at New-Orleans on Monday next. This company was recently chartered by the Louisiana Legislature for the purpose of introducing into New-Orleans, the making and consumption of cotton seed oil, the quality of which is said to adapt it well for burning and other useful purposes. The immense quantities of cotton seed which are now thrown away or used as manure, will thus acquire a value which will justify the sending of it to market.

Nathan Young was indicted at the U. States Circuit Court for Raleigh, (N. C.) for passing counterfeit notes of the Bank of the U. States, convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

FROM BAHIA.—Captain Ropes, from Bahia, informs, that since the rising of the blacks (24th and 25th Jan.) the community were in a state of alarm, and frequent arrests were made of free blacks and slaves. About 150 to 200 had been arrested, and increased restrictions were put upon the slaves. A jury had been sitting most of the time, to whom the Provincial Government had entrusted the hearing and final judgment of those tried. Several had been condemned to death, & many to whipping and a protracted imprisonment—among the number several females.

The city had been declared under martial law for 30 days from the 24th March; during the time the houses were to be searched for suspicious slaves, arms, &c. At the time of the insurrection, proclamations printed on wooden blocks, were found with the insurgents, written, in part, in Arabic characters, and portions of the Alcoran, wherein they bound themselves to each other. There were also pamphlets found upon them, composed entirely of parts of the Alcoran, also some splendid dresses for the intended chiefs.

New-York Gazette.

The Cincinnati aeronaut, Mr. Clayton, who was to essay a visit in his balloon, to the sea-board some days ago, was cut short in his voyage at the outset. Owing to the violence of the wind, the balloon was snatched from the grasp of those who held the cord, before it had obtained sufficient upward elevation to avoid the houses, &c, and was consequently dashed against them with violence, endangering the life of Mr. Clayton. Fortunately, the car was, by one of the those convulsions, separated from the balloon, and left with Mr. C. on the top of a house—the balloon winging its way into illimitable space. Mr. C. was not hurt.

A public meeting was afterwards held at Cincinnati, Bellamy Storer in the chair, at which it was resolved to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to indemnify Mr. C. for his loss. On his part, he is resolute in his purpose to make us Cis-Alleghians, a visit by balloon.

From the West-Indies.—By the arrival of the British bark Alice, Capt. Begg, at Norfolk, advices have been received from the Island of Grenada, to the 2d inst. The St. George's Chronicle of that date, gives very unfavorable accounts of the sugar crop, which had already suffered much from the prevalence of rough winds and heavy showers for a week past. The Chronicle states also, that the Apprenticeship system does not work well, as compared with former times. Estates that made from fifteen to thirty hogsheads per week, now produce half their usual quantity. The cane-field has also been very destructive this year—so much so on some of the windward estates, that the owners think seriously of giving up the cultivation of sugar. It is expected that the export from the port of Greenville alone will be two thousand hogsheads less than the average of the last ten years, and from the whole Island, three or four thousand hogsheads less. The rum crop will of course be small in proportion.

SUFFERERS IN BOSTON.—The sufferings caused by the recent fire in Boston are extensive and distressing. A committee of gentlemen appointed to make enquiries in relation to the calamity, has reported that thirty five families, besides a number of individuals of the laboring class, are left utterly destitute; and among them are many widows having young children. The Bostonians with their characteristic liberty, are taking prompt measures for their relief.

Last week, a young lady, a foreigner, was killed on board a canal boat in passing from Amsterdam to Schenectady. She was sitting on deck, with her head placed on a trunk, reading, and supposing herself sufficiently low to avoid all the bridges, she was thrown off her guard; and the boat being under full headway, and passing under an uncommonly low bridge, before she had any opportunity of discovering her danger, her head was dashed against the timbers, and she was killed outright. She arrived in this country but a few days since, in company with an only brother.

EXECUTION.—The execution of Joseph Damon, for the murder of his wife, took place at Mayville, New-York on the 15th inst. pursuant to sentence. He persisted to the last in declaring, he must have been insane when he committed the crime. After he was swung off, the rope by which he was suspended slipped its fastening on the beam above, and he fell to the ground. It was adjusted, and re-ascending the scaffold, in a few moments he was in eternity. The number of persons present is computed at near fifteen thousand of whom one third were females! This is the last public execution that can take place in the State.—N. Y. Star.

We met Mr. BUTLER yesterday in the street, enjoying the delightful weather—so we stopped to have a little talk with the old gentleman. He is out, he says every day for a walk, when it is any ways decent overhead. He tells us that on Wednesday of next week, he will be one hundred and five years and three months old. We were glad to hear that the old veteran enjoyed a pleasant day. Most pleasant and delightful are all the means of enjoyment which Providence allows to all—they endure beyond the term which is granted to those gratifications which few possess, and happy is he who has so little abused the constitution, which he received at first, by inordinate indulgence, as to profess a pleasure at the age of 105 years, on the return of spring with its warm sun and gentle breeze.—[Philad. U. S. Gaz.]

Riot.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Tuesday, says:—There was a great deal of disturbance yesterday, on the Schuylkill wharves. We understand that a portion of the many laborers employed chiefly to handle the coal, turned out for the purpose of obtaining permission to consider from six to six a day's work. As many would not join in the attempt, those who had ceased to labor commenced maltreating the others, and much injury was done, before the Mayor and some of the Police could be brought among the rioters. Their presence produced quiet, but it is by no means certain that the disturbances will not be renewed.

A short time since an advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, inquiring for a man by the name of Woods, and mentioning that a large sum of money had been bequeathed to him by an individual who had recently died in Europe. The person alluded to, called at our office yesterday, to make inquiry for a gentleman who is supposed to reside in this city, and who, it was stated, was acquainted with the particulars of the case. He had the appearance of being a laboring man or farmer. The whole amount to which he has thus fallen heir, by one of the sudden whims of the fickle goddess Fortune, is £27,000 sterling.—Baltimore Repub.

The Barnstable Journal says, "Not a single license for retailing ardent spirits, has been granted in this County for three years past. And what is said of this County, will apply to all the counties in the Old Colony."

Wheat Speculation.—In noticing the "city speculations" of the last two weeks in regard to wheat and flour, the Harrisburg (Penn.) Intelligencer takes occasion to express the opinion that the "old cry" of failing crops, has been raised, without just foundation. That paper says—"The season is later than usual, yet it is believed that the wheat harvest will, as usual, be abundant."

3000 FISTAREENS, (counterfeit) were recently found in the possession of a colored man, apprehended in New-York. An extensive manufactory of them has been discovered there—manufacturer's price ten cents each.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 25. (Reported for Boston Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market, 312 Beef Cattle, (including about 150 unsold last week) 12 pairs Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 480 Sheep, and 90 Swine. About 90 Beef Cattle unsold, nearly all of which are of the first quality.

Prices of Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported; we quote prime at 39s a 40s; good at 33s a 37s 6d; thin at 28s 6d a 32s 6d.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$65, 72 50, and \$111.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, 27, 35, 38, and \$40.

Sheep.—Dull; lots were taken at 10s 6d, 12s, 15s, and 16s 6d.

Swine.—At retail 5 1/2 and 6 for sows, and 6 1/2 and 7 for barrows.

From the Boston Courier, of May 25.
Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces, 60 a 65 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 50 a 55; do. 3/4 do. 45 a 50; do. 1/2 do. 38 a 42; 1/4 and common, 32 a 36; superfine Northern, pulled lambs' 50 a 55; No. 1 do. do. 40 a 45; No. 2, do. do. 30 a 33; No. 3, do. do. 23 a 25.

WOOL.—Sales of this article have been made during the week sufficient only to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, prices are without any material change.—Foreign Wool is arriving to a greater extent than usual, and there is every prospect of an ample supply of domestic Wool as soon as the new clip comes into market—several lots of American fleeces were exported to England during the last year, but as they could not be sold there for as much as they would bring in the home market, some of them have been returned.

Married.
At Bristol, Mr. Jonathan Simmons to Miss Mary Ann Carty; Mr. Carpenter Card of this town, to Miss Phebe Smith of Bristol.

Died.
In this town on Saturday morning last, Miss Harriet N. Spooner, daughter of Mr. Wing Spooner, aged 18 years.

At Jamestown on Thursday evening, after a short illness, John Hopkins, M. D. aged 24 years, son of Mr. Oliver Hopkins.—He was highly esteemed and respected for his many virtues, and his early death is much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

At Smithfield, N. C. on the 15th inst. Major George Blaney, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, aged 39 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1835.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water.
30 Saturday,	4 38	7 22	10 32	9 30
31 Sunday,	4 37	7 23	11 17	10 27
JUNE 1, Mond.	4 36	7 24	11 55	11 30
2 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	more.	0 24
3 Wednesday,	4 34	7 26		1 26
4 Thursday,	4 33	7 27	0 55	2 36
5 Friday,	4 32	7 28	1 21	3 48

Moon's First Quarter 4th day, 3h. 21m. Morn.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.

Sunday, May 21.—Sch'r Concord, Thatcher, from Bangor.
Sloops Despatch, Baker, from Dennis for Hartford; Huntress, Snow, from Dartmouth for do.
Tuesday, May 26.—Sch'r Dawn, Moore, 8 days from Goldsboro' Ms. for Fall-River.

Sch'r Danton & Son, McDermott, from Philadelphia.

Sch'r Boxer, Gibbs, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Washington, Baker, from New-Bedford for New-Haven.

Thursday, May 28.—Sch'r Sally Hope, Crowell, from Boston.

Sch'r Content, Studley, from Bath.
Sch'r Margaret Ann, Cobb, from Taunton for Philadelphia.

Friday, May 29.—Ship John Coggeshall, Macey, of this port, from Pacific Ocean, with 1550 bbls. oil, to Peleg Clarke and others.—Vessels left and spoken in the Pacific, same as before reported.—Spoke April 2d, lat. 25 30, long. 24 30. Ship Jason, Coit, from New-London; May 8th, lat. 19 25, long. 55, Brig Mary, Bacon, 29 days from New-Orleans for Martinique; 23th, lat. 32 11, long. 68 30, Brig Constancia, Clapham, 7 days from New-York for Martinique.

Sch'r Martha, Potter, of New-Bedford, from South Atlantic, late from Rio Janeiro, 53 days, with 1100 bbls. whole, 225 sperm, and 900 lb. bone.—Spoke in Feb. Ship Planter of Vantucket, 180 bbls. oil; May 13th, lat. 35, long. 66, spoke sch'r Independence, 5 days from New-York for the West-Indies.—Left at Rio Janeiro March 27th, Ship Erie, Dennis, for this port, in 20 days.—The Martha has dispatches from Mr. Hunter, our Charge d'Affairs at Rio.

THIS MORNING.
Sloop Eagle, Chase, 12 days from Havana.—Sailed 16th inst. in co. with Brig Sea-Bird, Capt. for this port; sch'r Franklin Greene, White, and Torrence, for Savannah.—Left, Brig Laurel, Bigley, from this port, inst. arr.; Vexous, Pittman, for Providence, loading; Walham, Sheldon, for Boston in 4 days.—Spoke 25th inst. in lat. 32 40, long. 77, Brig Pocahontas from New-Bedford, whaling.
Sloop Lark, Correns, from New-York.

ENTERED.
Sch'r Crown, Baker, Boston.
" Sally Hope, Baker, ditto
CLEARED.
NONE.

LAUNCH.—A Sloop called the "Teem. an," of about 100 tons burthen, and owned by Capt. Wm. Vane of this town, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Cottrell, on Tuesday morning.

Also was launched on the same morning, from Mr. Crandall's ship yard, a Sloop of about 100 tons, called "The Wino," and is owned by Capt. Willard, of Bristol.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Engle, Austin, from Havana for Bremen, arrived at Dover April 15th.

Ship Walter Scott, Cook, for New-York, sailed from Liverpool April 26th.

At Rio Janeiro April 12th, Whaler ship Erie, Dennis, to sail for home in 10 days.

Ship Annawan, Greene, for Havana, sailed from New-Orleans 10th inst.

Sch'r Pocahontas, Finch, for Mobile, sailed from Havana 12th inst.

At Falkland Islands Feb. 16th, Sch'r Geneva, Montague, of this port, with 400 skins.

TO STONE CONTRACTORS.

WANTED.—3000 Cords of BUILDING STONE.—Persons disposed to contract for furnishing, or for quarrying them, can have the necessary information, on application to
S. F. GARDNER.
Newport, May 30.

NOTICE.

The place of TEACHER in the Female Department of the PUBLIC SCHOOL, being now vacant in consequence of the resignation of the present incumbent, the Public School Committee are ready to receive applications from all who may be disposed to accept this charge. Such applications will receive the attention of the Committee, if presented to either of the Subscribers, on or before Saturday, the 30th inst.

GEORGE BOWEN,
GEORGE G. KING.
In behalf of the School Committee.
Newport, May 29.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the 23d of June, THE STORE in the South Wing of the Rhode-Island Union Bank.—For terms, apply at the Bank.
Newport, May 30.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY, No. 91

Draws This Day.
\$10,000 highest Prize—10 of \$1000, &c.
Tickets \$4, parts in proportion.

SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, No. 20.

Draws on Wednesday Next, \$6,000 Highest prize.
Tickets \$2, parts in proportion.

For tickets and parts, apply at the office of C. R. CAHOONE.

Drawn numbers in Conn. Lot. No. 89.
55 42 41 39 40 58 20 16 52 17
School Fund Lot. No. 17.
44 13 16 15 39 70 68 11 10 12 24

Comb. 13 44 70, in the above Lottery, a prize \$1000, for want of a purchaser, was returned to the Managers.
May 30, 1835.

NOTICE.

HENRY BARBER will continue his business, in future, under the firm of
Henry & Wm. A. Barber.
And have for Sale at their Store, No. 153 Thames-street, a complete assortment of Books, Stationary of all kinds, Music, Prints, &c. &c.
Newport, May 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, formerly of the Washington Hotel, City of Providence, hereby informs his patrons and the public, that he has removed to the Village of Wickford, and taken the Tavern House formerly occupied by Henry J. Congdon, where he will be extremely happy to accommodate all who may do him the favor to call. Regular Boarders will be accommodated at a moderate price.—A long experience in the keeping of a House of Entertainment, induces him to believe, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all.

JOHN ANDREWS.
Wickford, May 8.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers, believing that some things may be done as well as some others, have concluded (in order to keep pace with some of their enterprising neighbors) to enter into the DRY GOODS Business.—They have just opened a handsome Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Articles.

Among which are the following:—
Splendid CRAWPE SHAWLS.
Plain, buff, pink, chequered and fancy Gingham.

Printed Muslins,
Light and dark Prints.
Purple blk. Gros de Nap; Gros de Swiss.
Lustrous and other Silks.
Leonidas Crape.

Sewing silk and gauze Handkerchiefs.
Jacquet, mull, India, book & Swiss Muslins.
White Cambric (hobbinet lace); do. quilings.
Kid, black and white silk Gloves.

Brown and white Lace.
Embroidered cotton, brown and fancy Hosiery.
Chintz and plate Furniture.

Silk Velvets; white and brown Linen.
Linen Drillings; black Bombazine.
Ribbons; bleached and brown Sheetings.
Rouen Cassimeres; York Jean.

Colored Cambrics, &c. &c.
A L S O.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Sattinets, and every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store. The above will be sold Cheap, in the literal sense of the word.

J. & J. HORSEWELL.
Newport, May 30.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$5, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

THE Steam Packet PRESIDENT, Capt. E. S. BUNKER, and BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt. R. B. COLEMAN, will leave New-York and Providence and Newport, on the following days:

PRESIDENT.
Leaves Providence, May 4, Friday, May 1, Wednesday, 6, Monday, 11, Friday, 15, Wednesday, 20, Monday, 25, Friday, 29.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Leaves Providence, May 1, Monday, May 4, Wednesday, 6, Friday, 11, Monday, 15, Wednesday, 20, Friday, 25, Monday, 29.

The above Boats will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 P. M. and New-York at 5 P. M.—The above Boat is propelled by two low pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers.
May 2, 1835.

RHODE-ISLAND & NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$5, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Steamer BOSTON, Capt. Comstock, The Steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. Thayer

BOSTON.
Leaves Providence, May 5, Saturday, May 2, Thursday, 9, Tuesday, 14, Saturday, 19, Thursday, 23, Tuesday, 28, Saturday, 30.

PROVIDENCE.
Leaves Providence, May 2, Thursday, May 5, Saturday, 9, Tuesday, 14, Saturday, 19, Thursday, 23, Tuesday, 28, Saturday, 30.

The Boats will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 P. M. and New-York at 5 P. M.—The above Boats are propelled by two large pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers.
May 2, 1835.

BOOKS.

HANNAH MORE'S Works, complete, in 1 vol. large 8vo.

Six months in a Convent, by Miss Read. The Bouquet.—Flora's Album, American Juvenile Keepsake, Mrs. Hemans' Poems, fine and common edition,

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Testaments, in plain and elegant bindings,
Just received and for sale at No. 153, Thames-street, by
H. & W. A. BARBER.

BOOK BINDING, either plain or ornamental, executed as above.—Blank and Account Books, bound in Russia or other bindings.

MORE GOOD LUCK AT THE OLD OFFICE!

COMBINATION 5 32 52 a Prize of \$1000, and 15 42 64 a Prize of \$100, in School Fund Lot. No. 10, came up as above, and was sold at this Office to a Farmer on the Island, by
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, May 9.

UST RECEIVED, A FEW COPIES OF BISHOP GRISWOLD'S PRAYERS

—These Prayers are adapted to various occasions of social worship, for which provision is not made in the book of Common Prayer.—By Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Just received, and for sale by
H. & W. A. BARBER,
No. 153, Thames-street.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS, for subscribers, just received, and ready for delivery, as above.
Newport, May 16.

AUCTIONS.

PEWS AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, June 15, 1835, At 2 o'clock P. M. will be Sold at the Meeting-House.

FIFTEEN PEWS in the First Baptist Meeting-House, some of which are in the most commodious part of the House.—Conditions at the time of Sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, May 30.

On MONDAY, June 1st, At X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction on Vars' Wharf,

THREE four year old Horses of the first quality; one first rate bay Mare, six years old; one pleasure wagon and harness; one good farmer's wagon; one dray and harness; one riding Saddle and bridle, one chaise and harness; one side-saddle.—Also, One first-rate sail boat called the Red Rover; one do. do. the Kingfisher.—A lot of stone drills, hammers, sledges, iron bars, chains, &c. Also, a lot of large carrening blocks, one scale beam and pea; one lot of hampers. Conditions made known at time of sale.
WILLIAM VARS.
May 23, 1835.

Steam Mill at Auction.

On THURSDAY, June 11, 1835, At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the premises.

THE Subscriber's very substantial Steam Mill in Newport, being 40 by 112 feet long, 2 stories high, with an Engine room 20 by 28 feet, 2 stories high, containing a Steam Engine with two good boilers; said Engine was built by the Providence Steam manufac'g company; steam copper pipes for heating the lower room are put up; there is a never failing stream of soft water for supplying the boilers. The Lot on which the building stands, is not equalled for situation, running from Thames-street to the channel of the harbor, being 68 feet on Thames-st. and the same in the rear; having a good wharf for landing coal, &c. There is a two-story store on said wharf, 60 by 24 feet; the lot will measure from Thames-street to the end of the wharf 483 feet, and is situated within a short distance of the business part of the town, being about 400 feet north of the steam cotton stone mill.

For a more particular description of the property, refer to H. Bull, Esq. R. R. Lawton, or Clarke Burdick of Newport who has the keys of the building. The property to be duly appreciated, must be examined. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

Wm. A. F. SPROAT.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, May 23.

The Herald of the Times, and Providence Daily Journal, will copy the above.

SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, No. 20

Draws in Providence on Wednesday, \$6,000 highest prize.—100 do. of \$500 For tickets and parts, apply at the Office of
J. C. SHAW.
May 30, 1835.

Drawn No's in School Fund Lot. No. 11
51 49 16 22 25 48 33 29 85 65

POETRY.

If all too much of Earth there be.

If all too much of Earth there be,
In feelings I have breathed to thee,
If dreams that in my soul have dwelt,
Seem wider than thine own have felt—
O think how I have sought to be
In every hope and dream like thee,
And when I heard thy sunny tone,
Have wished my spirit like thine own!

If sometimes I have dared to speak
A word that crimsoned o'er thy cheek,
If "dearest" be too fond a name
For me to breathe or thee to claim—
Yet think how I have cheered each word,
By which my lip, not heart, hath erred,
And in its pure and sinless tone,
Have wished my spirit like thine own!

If Love my wayward bosom move,
To aught thy heart may disappear,
If Passion and an earthly dream
Within my soul a moment gleam—
O think how much thou canst impart—
Of Virtue to my restless heart,
And breathe a sweet and sunny tone,
To make my spirit like thine own!

From the KNICKERBOCKER for May, we copy the following excellent lines:—

MUSIC.

When life's sad dream is o'er,
Its happiness and woe,
And nature, weak and wearied out,
Has done with all below—
Sit near my couch—and while my breath
Comes feebly up, oh! let me hear
Thy voice repeat that plaintive strain,
My dying hour to cheer.

Sing while my fluttering pulse
Its labor faintly plies—
Sing while my spirit hovers here,
And while to God it flies:
Let thy voice, that soothe'd my "morning
hours,"
As cheerful sound at even,
And thy music wait my soul away
To sweeter strains in heaven.

We copy from the Southern Literary Messenger, the following beautiful reply to the Stanza of Mr. R. H. Wilde, of Georgia, published a short time since.

ANSWER.

To "My Life is like the Summer Rose,"
The dew of night may fall from Heaven,
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,
And tears of fond regret be given.
To mourn the virtue of the dead:
Yet morning's sun the dew will dry,
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,
Affection's pang be lul'd to sleep,
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,
And friends may heave the sigh of grief,
O'er those who sleep within the tomb:
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,
And time will bring more smiling hours;
In friendship's heart all grief will die,
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore
Lament each trace it bears away;
The lone heart's grief may pour
O'er cherished friendship's fast decay:
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,
The waves dance bright and gaily on;
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,
And even love forgets to mourn.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.
Keep your Boys in the house evenings.
This is a duty which many parents seem almost to overlook. If they can get rid of the noise of their boys, and be left to pursue their avocations in peace, they do not stop to inquire where the children are, or easy, as they are only in the next street playing with other boys. But O how often is it, that in this way is laid the foundation of vices which mar the future character, which in their progress destroy both body and soul. Here away from parental restraint, often commences the first oath. I once asked a boy who was conversant in these scenes, but who had not gone so far in evil as some of his companions, whether there was much swearing among the boys in the streets? He replied, "Some." I asked further, is there the most swearing in the day time, or in the evening? Without hesitation he answered, "In the evening." This was all I had suspected. I asked him why it was so? He replied, he did not know. I presume it was a subject on which he had not reflected, and only spoke the fact as it was recalled to his mind by my question. But I could not help thinking that the darkness of evening, the greater number which collect together, and the feeling that they are then more secure from the observation of others, is the cause; and that these evening gatherings are particularly unfavorable to the morals of our youth.

How can parents who have the least regard to the morals of their children, suffer them to be exposed to such baneful influences? Better would it be for their own families, and for the community at large, if they would devote their evenings to their children, though other things should be neglected. We have spoken of the vice of swearing only; but this stands not alone. The evil practice of smoking tobacco, is another thing extensively learned by boys thus congregated together in the street evenings. This is a practice, which in time usually leads to intemperance. Cold water has a rapid and disagreeable taste to those who become established in cigar-smoking, and something is sought after, to satisfy this corrupt taste. He that would spare himself the pain of beholding his son, when full grown, the victim of intemperance and profaneness, would do well to place an early restraint on his acquiring a love of tobacco, and a frequent mingling with sinful companions in the street evenings. O that parental obligation may be more deeply felt, and that one parent may help and not hinder another in the great work.

A most disgusting imposture has recently been disclosed in North-Carolina, and

one that furnishes almost a parallel to the case of Matthias. A family in Rockingham county, of reputable rank in life, had been observed, by their neighbors, to exclude themselves altogether from intercourse with those around them, and even to shut up their house and confine themselves within it—refusing to suffer any person to enter, and never showing themselves upon any part of the premises. This state of things continued for a long time, until the neighbors finally determined to unravel the mystery, and a body of them repaired to the house and demanded admission. This being refused, they contrived to look in at a window and discovered the corpse of Mrs. Cash, the mother of the household, lying on a bed in the most horrid and disgusting state of putrefaction. This woman had evidently been dead a long time—perhaps for months. The old man and his daughter were found lying on a pallet in the same room, and a son, a young man, was found up stairs. The stench was overpowering. After the party had broken in on the house, they ascertained that the miserable woman had died about Christmas, and the body had been kept thus long at the command of the "Witch Doctor," under whose auspices she had gone out of the world, and under the promise by him held out, that she should be brought to life in a given time. It is quite probable, the account says, that the scoundrel quack had ordered the family not to admit any one within the house in the mean time, lest his imposture should be detected.

This unfortunate family imbibed the idea about a year ago that they were bewitched, and became the prey of one of those arch villains who, it appears, infest that part of the country, under the title of *Witch Doctors*. A more debasing delusion than this is rarely to be recorded, and is only exceeded, as we have already said, by the successful impostures practiced by the monster Matthias in our vicinity.—*New-York Star*.

The Doric Fire-Place,

For Burning Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Health and economy a great desideratum.

ROBERT P. LEE & CO. Agents for selling the DORIC FIRE PLACE in Newport, have received an Assortment of sizes, and offer them for Sale, at their Store No. 132, Thames-street.

The advantages which the DORIC FIRE-PLACE possesses over all other STOVES, and other contrivances for burning Coal, are numerous. The common fire place or grate is the worst among them all. It is deplorable to witness the enormous loss of heat caused by a rush of cold air from every hole, crack and crevice, by door and window; in this way, three-fourths of the heat passes up the chimney, and is a total loss. If recourse be had to a stove, it is next to impossible to regulate the quantity of fuel so as to have a medium heat; you must raise it to a red heat, or do without a fire; there is no way by which a moderate heat can be had in a stove in burning the anthracite coal. Besides this, the air, passing over the heated iron plates, becomes vitiated and unfit to be received by the lungs; the Doric Fire-Place supplies the defects of the former, and removes the objections to the latter! It presents a classic front, an entablature supported by Doric Columns, whence it derives its name; it ventilates while it warms. They are easily kept clean, without the daily labor of brightening, as is the case where brass is used. "The style is simple and elegant, and consumes but a small quantity of coal." They are various in form and size, and are made to suit Steam-boats, Churches, Public Offices, Stores, Halls, Sitting-Rooms and Parlors.

The incessant supply of fresh cold air which circulates between the lining and the outside, makes the iron indestructible, and consequently they will last for a great many years unimpaired.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1834.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy.

THE Introduction of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY into Common Schools as a regular study, is a subject on which, within a few years, much has been written. With those who recommend it, the Subscriber fully agrees, where they urge its propriety; and he feels with them how inadequate to the purpose of instruction, are books and conversations upon it, without apparatus. But though its thorough study in our Schools would be inconvenient, it seems to the Subscriber, that such a plan as he would now propose, is practicable and worthy of the consideration of the public. A course of Lectures, accompanied with visible illustrations, might be delivered to as many children and youth as might be assembled. Such a course the Subscriber wishes to commence in this Town, during the present season. When it is considered what classes of persons are contemplated in the plan, the present would seem the most appropriate season of the year. The hours between the close of the afternoon school and sunset, are sufficient for the purpose, and are better than those of the night. The proposed course, however, is not intended merely for children; but while it is hoped that the youngest auditor will make positive acquisitions of useful knowledge, no effort will be spared to render the Lectures instructive, and entertaining to those who are of maturer youth. The Lectures will be commenced on the 1st of May, if a sufficient number shall subscribe for them. The Days and hours of Lectures may be designated hereafter.—Terms, \$3 for a Family ticket. Twenty Lectures will be given.

THOMAS P. RODMAN.

Subscriptions will be received at this Office, and at the School-Room in Division st. Newport, April 4.

PHENIX STORE.

JOS. W. EDDY, respectfully informs the public, that the old store having changed its appearance, has recommenced business near the Custom-House, and opposite to Capt. H. Hudson's—where is offered at fair prices every variety appertaining to a well regulated Grocery. To particularize articles is deemed useless. The usual "smallest favors gratefully acknowledged," he may use with a meaning, and deep interest to himself and family, from circumstances of recent date, well known to the public—and which he hopes his friends will remember.

N. B.—Commission Business solicited.
Newport, April 25.

M. FREEBORN,

Has just received and offers for Sale at his

VARIETY STORE,

No. 19, Broad-Street,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

French Paper-Hangings & Borders,

Consisting of more than 2000 ROLLS, and 150 different patterns, from 15 cts. to \$1 per Roll;—with an Assortment of

BANDBOXES.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF HAY & GARDEN SEEDS.

Of the Last Year's growth, raised by the Shakers, and others.

Providence Patent PLOUGHS, AND CASTINGS.

A great variety of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES.

Crockery, Glass, Stone, Earthen and Wooden Ware;—Nails, Cutlery, Dye-Stuffs;

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, Utensils of Husbandry;—Weaving, Knitting, and Sewing Cottons.

DRY GOODS, such as Flannels, tickings, chees, sheetings of shirtings, calicoes, satinettes.

GROCERIES of the first quality.

FLOUR, at all times, by the Barrel.

NEW BUTTER,

Received daily, from some of the neatest and best Farmers on the Island, and always sold as Cheap as by any of our Neighbors.

Newport, April 11, 1835.

HATS



At NEW-YORK Prices.

THE Subscribers having received the Spring fashions, respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Newport, and its vicinity, to their improved Satin Beaver HATS.—Hats which possess all the requisite qualities of Ten dollar hat, in regard to lightness, shape, elasticity, and superior lustre, &c. Their Hats are made of best satin beaver, on fur bodies, instead of wool, or cloth and pasteboard, which enables them to warrant their Hats to stand all weathers and climates, and retain their lustre, qualities which those made on wool cannot possess.

Just received from New-York.

A large and elegant assortment of cloth CAPS, of all descriptions.—Also, a few cases New-York Satin Beaver HATS, of the latest London style.—Persons in want of any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call and examine them previous to purchasing, as they will be sold as cheap as any in this State, at Store No. 126, Thames-street, opposite George Eng's & Co's Hardware Store.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER & Co.
N. B.—Hats made to order, at the shortest notice.
Newport, April 4.

China, Glass, and Earthen WARE.

THE Subscriber solicits the attention of Purchasers of China, Glass and Earthen WARE, to call at Store No. 9, Washington-square, where is constantly receiving New and approved patterns of Dinner, Dessert, & Tea Services. Also, Enamell'd edged, and coloured Wares, in all its various forms.

CATHERINE E. DENNIS.
Newport, March 21.

DR. D. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of the town of Newport, and its vicinity. He has taken the House formerly occupied by the late Dr. B. W. CASE.

Newport, Nov. 22.

LEATHER AGENCY.

J. C. SHAW informs the public, that he has opened a Store for the sale of New-York & Philadelphia LEATHER, of various qualities, consisting of Slaughter and Spanish Sole, Hemlock and oak tan, from inferior and low priced, to the first quality,—and will keep a constant supply on hand, and sell for cash, or approved notes, payable a Bank, at the lowest fair prices.

Dealers and Manufacturers in this important article, in town and country, may do well to call and judge for themselves.
Newport, Oct. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received a Power of Attorney from Mrs. ELIZABETH A. VERNON, widow and sole Executrix of SAMUEL VERNON, late of Newport, decd. to settle the affairs of said Estate, hereby call on all persons indebted to the same, to make payment to him, and on all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same for adjustment.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
Newport, Feb. 7.

BROADCLOTHS.

BROADCLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Devonshire Kerseys, Petersham, English and Domestic Flannels, Serges, Satinets, Goats-hair and worsted Camblets, just received and for sale by

H. SESSIONS,
Newport, Oct. 11.

FOR SALE.

A Two-story Dwelling-house with the Lot on which it stands, situated in Third-street, on the Point, near the Steam Factory.—For terms, apply to Wm. S. Clarke, in Newport, or the subscriber in Warren.
PARDON HISCOX.
March 27, 1835.

I. GOULD & SON,

HAVING received the Agency of the Boston and Lynn India Rubber Factory, keep constantly on hand, samples of most of their manufactured Articles, viz:—

Goats-hair camblet Cloaks, Boat Cloaks—Hunting coats, Surtout coats—Wrapper great coats, Monkey Jackets and trousers, Poa coats and caps, with capes, Circular Spanish capes, Life Preservers, &c. &c.

Garments from the India rubber cloth, are made up without sewing, which prevents needle holes: and have been proved by Pilots and others, to be impervious to air and water.

Sold at Factory prices, for Cash.
Newport, Dec. 13.

CLOTHING furnished to Order

TILLEY & HAZARD,
HAVING made arrangements with Five of the best Tailors in this town to work for them, will furnish all kinds of Clothing to order.

Wm. JAMES TILLEY being himself a Tailor by trade, (having served his time with a No. 1 workman), is perfectly acquainted with every thing necessary for any garment from the Cloth to the thread, and every gentleman can be accommodated without the least difficulty, at the cheapest rates; the work will be done in the best manner possible.

Their Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and trimmings, shall be of the very best, and their assortment is now complete.

N. & H. B. HORSEWELL

Have Just received and for Sale, at No. 128, Thames-street,

ONE Hundred pair of Ladies India Rubber SHOES, lined and bound, of the first quality, at the low price of 92 cents per pair; and 75 pair of Misses at 84 cents.—Also, 100 pair Women's and misses India Rubber over Shoes at 75 cents per pair; and 150 pair men's lined and bound do. from 92 cents to One Dollar.
Newport, January 10.

DR. T. P. MOORE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Newport and vicinity, in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Residence, north side of the Parade, in the house formerly occupied by he late Charles Fiske.
Newport, Feb. 7.

DR. MOORE,

Inform his Friends and the Public generally,

THAT he will in future devote his attention exclusively to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office 3d door South of Market-Square.
Newport, Dec. 6.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A HOUSE in Division-street opposite Mr. T. Rodman's School-house, and now occupied by Mr. S. Potter.—For terms, apply to THO'S CHAPMAN, Long-wharf.
Newport, April 14.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE on Banister's Wharf, late the property of Mr. Oliver Weeks, and by him for many years kept as a Public House. This House has been lately repaired, and is now in good order. For terms, apply to the subscriber, who is Attorney to the Executrix of Samuel Vernon, deceased.
RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
Newport, March 21.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, containing about Forty Acres, situated directly west of Tammany Hill, suitable for meadow, pasture or tillage;—It has a fine situation for a Dwelling-House, and is well watered by a superior spring of lasting water. For further particulars enquire of

DAVID BUFFUM,
Middletown, 3d of 6th mo. 1835.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

And Possession given the 15th of May, THAT new and pleasantly situated HOUSE in Howard-street, containing five rooms on each floor and one lodging room in the garret; the House is conveniently arranged, and a well of good water on the premises.

Likewise, The Lot of Land in Spring-street, next north of the residence of Col. Totten, containing about half an acre, is offered for sale; it is bounded on Spring, Bowery and Anthony streets, and would be an eligible situation for the erection of a large Bearding-House.—It can be divided into three convenient building lots, and will be sold together or separate, as may suit those who wish to purchase.—For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN G. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, April 11.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of

ANNA CARPENTER, late of Newport, widow, deceased, request all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN GOULD, } Esc'rs.
EDWARD W. LAWTON, }
Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1834

FLOUR.

200 Bbls. Western Canada FLOUR, for Sale by JOHN STEVENS & Co. Newport, March 7.

PAPER-HANGINGS.

1000 ROLLS of PAPER-HANGINGS, just received and for Sale, wholesale or retail, at low prices, by Wm. LOVIE.
Newport, April 25.

NOTICE.

ISAAC GOULD having formed a connexion in business with his Son, DAVID J. GOULD, their Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of ISAAC GOULD & SON, At the Old Stand, No. 176, Thames-st.

They have on hand, a choice Assortment of extra super, middling, and low priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;—Which they would be happy to serve their Customers and the Public.

The late business will be settled by I. GOULD.—All that have demands, will please present them, and those that are indebted will confer a favor by making payment.
Newport, March 21.

JACKSON'S HERMITAGE,

Is Now Down!

TILLEY'S HERMITAGE,

IS FOR RENT,

For terms, apply to Tilley & Hazard.
Newport, May 9.

OAKUM!

OAKUM of the first quality, picked at the Newport Asylum, will be constantly kept for sale, in large or small quantities; and old Junk purchased, by JOHN STERNE, Banister's wharf.
Newport, April 18.

For Sale, or To Let,

THE ESTATE in Thames-street, owned by Dr. C. Coffin, and now occupied by Mr. Pardon T. Mumford.—For terms, apply to S. T. NORTHAM.
Newport, March 7.

BOOKS.

HANNAH MORE'S Works, complete, in 1 vol. large 8vo. Six months in a Convent, by Miss Read. The Bouquet.—Flora's Album, American Juvenile Keepsake, Mrs. Hemans' Poems, fine and common edition, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Testaments, in plain and elegant bindings, Just received and for sale at No. 153, Thames-street, by H. & W. A. BARBER.

HATS.—A Complete Assortment of

HATS, Just opened at TILLEY & HAZARD'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of NANCY LAWTON, late of Newport, deceased, and requests all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN A. ROBINSON, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 21.

White Flannels.

ALL Wool Domestic Flannels, a beautiful article, for sale by H. SESSIONS.

Newport, April 18, 1835.

ANTHONY P. SHAW,

Copper, Tin plate and Sheet iron Worker No. 177, Thames-st. nearly opposite the Parade

HAS for Sale, a handsome Assortment of Coal and Wood Cooking STOVES.—Also, a few of the much admired Ingalls Coal Stoves for sitting rooms, &c. Sheet iron Stoves, pipe pipes, and all kinds of Tin Ware, made at short notice, and on good terms.

Pleasant Chambers to Let,

And possession given on the 26th of April. ALL the Chambers, (excepting one) in the Rhodes' House, in Thames-street, opposite the Store of Mr. G. W. Cole.—Rent \$40 per year. Apply for particulars, to J. C. SHAW, Agent.
Newport, March 28.

DR. JOHNSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will devote his whole attention to the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. OFFICE No. 188, Thames-street.
Newport, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE.

THAT well-known Farm, called the Malbone Garden, situated one mile from the State-House in Newport, containing about 140 Acres, with a valuable privilege for sea manure, and a great variety of fruit trees;—it is well watered with never failing springs.—The Garden is too well known to need a more particular description.—For further information, enquire of DAVID BUFFUM, near the premises, or of the Subscribers at Nantucket.
DAVID BAXTER, PAUL WEST.
July 20, 1833

Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON

Has just Received, and offers for Sale AT THE STORE IN THE Merchant's Bank Building A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries,

Wines,—Madeira, Sicily, Tene rifle, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Roussillon and Champagne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Ontario and Dupuy; Signette.—Rum, Old Jamaica St. Croix, &c.—Gin, Holland & Country. Teas,—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Soucheong, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havana white and brown; St. Croix; loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Cagaira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate prunes, olives, capers, anchovies, ginger cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Lorillard's, macabean, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

Newport Brewery.

THE Subscriber having taken the Agency of the BREWERY, formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Evans, will have constantly on hand, after the 13th inst. Brown Ale, of superior quality, in Hhds. Bbls. half bbls. or kegs which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.—All orders sent to the undersigned, will have immediate attention, and be promptly executed.

HENRY WOOD.

N. B.—Yeast can be had at all times, and Grains on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the afternoon, at 8 cents per bushel.
Newport, Sept. 7

JOHN W. DAVIS

Sign of the BIG BOOT. 100 Thames-st. INTENDS keeping a general Assortment of Boots and hoes, of every description and price.—He hopes to receive equal encouragement from his patrons, as here before.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every kind, made to measures, of the best materials, and substantial work—& particular attention paid to repairing
Newport, April 6

To the Afflicted.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. FOR the cure of that class of distressing dangerous and inveterate diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, acrimony of the humors and a